CATTO'S
WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,925—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. L. PERSIA | 7251 | W. A. Wheler | 25th July |
| P. PENINSULAR | 2331 | A. G. Cubitt | 1st Aug |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7168 | C. H. S. Toque | 8th " |
| *ORIENTAL | 5124 | E. Spicer | 15th " |
| M. L. MASSILIA | 5011 | G. W. Cookman | 22nd " |
| P. PENINSULAR | 2334 | A. G. Cubitt | 29th " |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7913 | G. L. Langborne | 5th Sept. |
| *ORIENTAL | 5124 | E. Spicer | 12th " |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7902 | T. Leigh | 19th " |
| P. PENINSULAR | 2334 | A. G. Cubitt | 26th " |

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PACKAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Dupuy Fromy | 30th July 1903. |
| ARMAND-HERIC | 6,635 | Flandin | 10th Sept. 1903. |
| DUMBEA | 5,807 | Le Coispellier | 8th Oct. 1903. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | P. Ivellich | 4,119 | 1st Oct. 1903. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| †VINDOBONA | B. Cobol | 4,351 | 25th July 1903 |
| *T. TRIESTE | E. Macorzi | 5,005 | 19th Aug. 1903 |
| †MARQUIS BALQUEHEM | T. Rassevich | 4,109 | 29th Sept. 1903 |
| †PERSIA | P. Draghietto | 5,500 | 29th Oct. 1903 |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND | —— | 6,046 | 23d Aug. 1903. |

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,150 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MARMAGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1903.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,30 Tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd July, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Aug. 1903. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Sept. 1903. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | " 900 | " 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Mazanzini | 17th Aug. 1903. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belotto | 17th Sept. 1903. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. REICHSTAG | 2,035 | Oswald | 5th August. |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.

21, Medow Street, Bombay, 27th June, 1903.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL;
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

## ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 762 | Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case | 48 | 0 |
| 1147 | Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case | 35 | 0 |
| 1192 | Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case | 65 | 0 |
| 1194 | Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case | 82 | 0 |
| 1221 | Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case | 100 | 0 |
| 1243 | Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case | 90 | 0 |
| 1245 | Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case | 85 | 0 |
| 1294 | Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case | 85 | 0 |
| 1796 | Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case | 75 | 0 |
| 1800 | Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case | 75 | 0 |
| 27-415 | Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case | 135 | 0 |
| 28-475 | Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case | 120 | 0 |

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 2/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

## NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1*s.* 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy. To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

## "CROWN" ORGANS.
A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 330. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FELICE CORNAGLIA. D. C. OOMRIGUR. | MONGINI BROS. J. F KUTHOKE. | W. B. GREEN & Co. D. D. BARIA. |

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

## GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CC. MARK

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay | 11 | 0 |
| 3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post | 3 | 0 |
| 6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. | 5 | 10 |

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### "CAFE CHANTANT"

AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 24TH JULY, AT 9 P.M.

By Special Permission of Colonel H. W. BOYD, I. M. S., Physician in Charge, St. George's Hospital.

IN AID OF A RECREATION ROOM FOR THE NURSING STAFF.

The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry has been kindly lent by Colonel CAHUSAC and Officers.

The Leading Artistes of Bombay taking part. "Now is your time. Don't lose this opportunity."

ADMISSION Rs. 2.

Tickets at ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL and at the door on the Night of the Performance.

---

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 3 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd July, 1903.

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POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 27th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 22nd July, 1903.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. M. MELACHRINO & Co., beg hereby to give notice that the BUSINESS hitherto carried on in BOMBAY by them as TOBACCO MERCHANTS and CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, at 67, Apollo Street, has been carried on from the 23rd instant, at 73, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, on the verge of CHURCH GATE STREET and opposite the Flora Fountain.

---

PASCOA BARRETTO.

THE Relatives or Heirs of PASCOA BARRETTO, who was a Spinster, and alive in 1837, other than PASCOA BARRETTO, the daughter of JOSEPH BARRETTO and ROZALIA BARRETTO, are requested to communicate with Messrs. CARRUTHERS & Co., Solicitors, 10, Government Place, East Calcutta.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COFFEE to His Majesty's Ships on the East Indies Station for 12 months from 1st January 1904, will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his office in the R. I. M. DOCKYARD, BOMBAY, up to 6 P. M., gun fire of TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1903, after which hour no Tender will be received. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Printed Tender Forms, which also contain notice to persons tendering and conditions of contract, can be obtained at this Office.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 9th July, 1903.

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POONA RACING SEASON 1903.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS and the POONA RACES and STEEPLE-CHASES.

The EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 25th July, and it is proposed to hold about twelve Extra Meetings during July, August, September, and October, on SATURDAYS, whenever possible, and on occasional other days.

The POONA RACES and STEEPLE-CHASES (six days) will be held on 23rd, 26th, and 28th September, and on 1st, 3rd, and 5th October.

Rates for Season Tickets will be as follows :—

| SEASON. | Poona Racing Season, viz., Extra Meetings & Poona Races (About 18 days). | The Extra Meetings only. (About 12 days.) | Poona Races and Chance. (6 days) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| SINGLE TICKET | 53 | 30 | 25 |
| DOUBLE TICKET, i. e., two separate Tickets for one Lady and one Gentleman | 60 | 35 | 30 |
| FAMILY TICKET, i. e., four separate Tickets for three Ladies and one Gentleman | 70 | 40 | 35 |
| SINGLE TICKET (for Lady only) | 20 | 15 | 10 |
| PRIVATE BOX to hold six persons (if available) | 150 | (In addition to above charges.) | |

DAY TICKETS.

| FIRST ENCLOSURE | | SECOND ENCLOSURE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. a. |
| TICKET (Lady only) | 2 | SINGLE TICKET | 1 8 |
| SINGLE TICKET | 5 | | |
| DOUBLE TICKET, i. e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman | 6 | SOLDIERS in UNIFORM | 1 0 |
| FAMILY TICKET, i. e., separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman | 8 | LADY | 0 8 |
| PRIVATE BOX (if available) to hold 6 persons (in addition to above charges.) | 15 | | |

N. B.—RESERVED Accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand.

Tickets are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the gate.

No Tickets will be issued without payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
The Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1903.

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THE

"UP-TO-DATE

SHORTHAND"

IS COMING.

---

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Re. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

---

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| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 56 |
| Half-yearly | " 25 | Half-yearly | " 28 |
| Quarterly | " 13 | Quarterly | " 14 |
| Monthly | " 5 | Monthly | " 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | " 30 | Half-yearly | " 32 |
| Quarterly | " 18 | Quarterly | " 19 |
| Monthly | " 6 | Monthly | " 7-8 |

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 1.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 1 |
| Second do. | " 0-8 |
| Third do. | " 0-6 |
| Fourth and succeeding Insertions | As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 3 lines. |

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as foll

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
**No. 7, MARINE STREET.**

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr R Ditchburn consisting of iron double cot, easy chair, cupboard with mirror, tables, small iron safe by S Withers, Gladstone bag, wearing apparel, steel trunk, books, photographic materials, &c.

The effects of the late Dr William Morrison consisting of a double barrel central fire fowling piece, trunks, pocket surgical case, stethoscopes thermometers, microscope, medical and other books, British medical journals, wearing apparel, fountain pens, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. E. P. Close, consisting of 1 S. B Winchester repeating rifle in canvas cover.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and colored piece goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as writing table with 17 drawers, slope and pigeon hole, glass sliding cupboard, couches, marble top washhand table with crockery, Berkfield filter, K. O. can, double cots.

1 Wizard cyclist's camera with extra rapid rectilinear lense, complete with amateur outfit.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, London.

1 D. B. B. L. C. F. gun by Army and Navy, in canvas case

1 S. B. B. L. rifle by Army and Navy, in canvas case.

1 S. B. B. L. C. F. 12 bore gun in canvas cover.

1 S. B. rifle and 2 muzzle-loading guns.

On account of the concerned—

9 cases National Cigarettes.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Eliopulo and Co., ex s.s Maria Valeri—

16 cases vermouth.

25 cases vin blanche.

25 cases vin rouge.

AT 2 P. M.

Several second-hand Gent's bicycles.

1 strong-built French-polished office shigram.

1 second-hand double-seated brougham.

1 second-hard victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, Fort, in the B I S N Co's old office, opposite the Bombay Bank, a large collection of table ornaments such as Parian and Dresden figures, china jars, wall plates, flower vases, China pots, marble lions, centre pieces, large fish aquarium, bronze stands, Jardiniers, pillars-table lamps, teapoys, chairs, sofas, &c, the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co Singer's foot sewing machine, Rippingill's cooking stove, English bicycle, Satos American organ, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c the property of H B Bennett, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF AN UNDIVIDED 17 64THS SHARE IN THE SCINDHIA AND SAJAPUR UJJAIN COTTON PRESS AT UJJAIN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August 1903, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. B. Sheshagiri Rao, High Court Vakil of Hyderabad Deccan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of June 1902, and in the Indenture of further charge dated the 3rd day of February, 1903 all that the 17-64ths Undivided Share of the Mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of land situate at Ujjain in Malwa within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior admeasuring 11 bighas or thereabouts together with all the messuages, tenements or buildings standing or now in the course of erection thereon known as "the Scindhia and Sajapur Ujjain cotton Press and all the presses and other Machinery boiler engines, tools, implements and furniture thereon and bounded on the East by a Public Road, on the West by a tank called 'Khimsagar' on the North partly by the property of Shiriram Vainarain and partly by the City Road and on the South by the City Hospital and a road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to N M Cama, Esq. Solicitor, for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1903.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY**
**No. 27, APOLLO STREET.**

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

247 coj ies Delhi Coronation Durbar Official Directory.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Hussanbhoy Vulleebhoy,—

ex. S. S. "Hardwick Hall,"

H. V. 1 25 -16 Runkets cot tar.

AT 4-30 P.M.,

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

3 she-goats; they are in excellent condition and are gram-fed.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1903.

## CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt, Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,

GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR

227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

## DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,

BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900,

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

## ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

## CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 22.

SECURITIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 89 1 8 | = | — 1/8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | £97 1 2 | = | unchanged |
| 5½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan | £103 1/2 | = | do |
| 5½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £85 5 8 | = | + 1/16 |

SILVER—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 25 3 8 | = | — 1 16 |
| 3 months hence | 24 13/16 | = | — 1/16 |
| Spot in New York | *54 1/8 | = | — 1 8 |

* Quoted in error 54 instead of 55 yesterday.

EXCHANGES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25 12 | = | unchanged |
| Berlin | 20 37 3/4 | = | do |
| New York Demand | 48 6 1/4 | = | do |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 3 | per ct | = do |
| 3 months sight Bank Bills | 2 3/8 | per ct | = do |
| 6 " " | 2 7/8 | per ct | = do |
| 3 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 2 3/4 | per ct | = do |
| 6 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 3/8 | per ct | = do |

INTEREST—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day to-day loans | 1 3/8 | pr ct | = do |
| 7 day market loans | 1 1/2 | pr ct | = — 1/8 |

Rapeseed.—Brown 31 1-2. Aug.-Sept. Buyers. Tone quiet.

Linseed Bold 37 1-2. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone flat.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 21,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 10,00,000 do. Bombay.
" 18,80,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 50,00,000, at 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 4 per cent.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 50,10,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull. Manchester dull. Total sales 12,000. Spot 6 5-4 p'us 8. Sold on speculation and for export 5,000. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

| July-Aug. | Aug-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·25 | 6·28 | 5·16 | 5·31 |
| +10 | +10 | +12 | +8 |

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 25 | 5·1 | 5·20 | 5·19 | 5·19 |
| +7 | +6 | +7 | +6 | +7 |

In New York—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 1,000 | bales. |
| Do. last year | 3,000 | " |
| Exports to Great Britain | Nil | |
| Do. do. Continent | Nil | |
| Mid-Uplands | 13·25 | + 50 |
| Futures, month of July | 13·20 | + 50 |
| Do. do. December | 9·3 | + 13 |

In New Orleans—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 13 | + 1 8 |
| Futures, month of Sept | 11·01 | + 39 |
| Do. do. December | 9·61 | + 17 |
| Tone at close | Firm. | |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 22nd July, 1903 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,179 bales. |
| Wheat | 2,769 cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,557 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 7,050 " |
| Gingellyseed | 576 " |
| Poppyseed | 2,808 " |
| Groundnuts | 19 " |
| Castorseed | 323 " |
| Rice | 536 " |
| Myrabolams | 3 " |
| Cottonseed | 1,639 " |

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 23,

EXCHANGE—TONE steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Bank Demand | 1s. 4d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do 6 do do | 1s 4 9-32d. |
| French Francs 3 do do | 169 1-2 |
| Marks 3 do do | 137 1 2 |
| Hongkong 30 Days' Sight | 128 |
| Shanghai 30 do do | 176 1 2 |
| Japan 30 do do | 152 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 98'8 |
| 1st Settlement | 98'7 |
| 2nd do. | 98 5 |

Money Market, Tone, easy.

BANK RATE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | since 16th June | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | do. 2nd July | 4 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal | do. 2nd " | 4 | do. |
| Bank of Madras | do. 7th " | 6 | do. |

SEEDS,

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone quiet, Ready | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone quiet | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore Ready | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat Ready | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone dull. Ready | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Castorseed—Tone dull. Ready | 20 | 4 | 0 |

WHEAT.—Tone.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine 91 per cent | Rs. | 29 | 0 |
| Club, No. 1 | " | 23 | 4 |
| Herd, Red | " | 23 | 4 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.
Estimated sales 10,000 Bales.
Imports 7,000 do

| July-Aug. | Aug-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 34 | 6 39 | 5 80 |
| +5 | ×4 | ×4 |

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 39 | 5 29 | 5 24 | 5 23 | 5 22 |
| ×3 | +3 | +3 | +3 | ×3 |

Mar.-April.
5 22
×3

COTTON.—The local market for ready cotton is steadier in sympathy with the advance in prices in the Home markets, but exports are still keeping back. Mills are buying rather more freely, but holders are not willing to make the concessions they were yesterday. New crop opened steadier and closes at Rs. 222 for Good Broach and Rs. 173 for fully Good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 92 1 8 | |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 97 1-2 | |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 103 1-2 | |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 85 5 8 | |
| Bar Silver | 25 3-8 | |

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 5 | 4 | 16 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 4 | 2 | 14 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 3 | 4 | 17 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 17 |
| Total | 16 | 13 | 80 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 262,101 | 214,325 | |
| Same date last year | 5 | 7 | 102 |


HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. For the cure of debility, also liver and stomach complaints this inappreciable medicine is so well-known in every part of the world, and the cures performed by its use are so wonderful, that it now stands pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the cure of bilious and liver complaints, disorders of the stomach, dropsy, and debilitated constitution. The beneficial effects of the Pills are so lasting that the whole system is renewed, the organs of digestion strengthened, and a free respiration promoted. They expel from the secretive organs the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay, thus annihilating, by their purifying properties, the virulence of the most painful and devastating diseases.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRLEY—July 14, at Midnapur, the wife of L Birley, of a son.

BRYAN—July 14, at Cherat, the wife of J E Bryan, Overseer, M W S, Peshawar, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWN—July 19, at Hurrepore, Hazara, Lieutenant-Colonel J A Brown, 22nd Madras Infantry, of cholera.

FOY—July 11, at "Roselands," Jhelum, Laura Louisa, dearly loved daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert C Foy.

TURNER—July 17, at Deanston, South Sylhet, Mary Helen Turner, of malarial fever.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 11-25m., 11-23a. Low water, 4-31m. 5-23a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

League Football, Cooperage.

Cafe Chantant, St. George's Hospital, 9 p.m.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. Pangola, via Madras, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 24th and 25th instant.

ABKARI PROSECUTIONS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector McLaughlin of the Abkari Department charged Esther Rife, an Austrian Jewess, with selling liquor without a licence. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 75.—Before the same Magistrate, Yacoob Ismail, a pan seller, was charged by Inspector McLaughlin with selling cocaine without a licence in his shop at the junction of Clerk and Haines Road. The accused admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 100.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—During the month of June 1 buffalo was sent to the Pinjrapole as paying unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate and with the consent of the owner, while 20 horses and 109 bullocks and 2 buffaloes were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment. During the month 283 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 12 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts, and 19 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates. One N. Chima was convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to ten days' imprisonment for treading his bullock, and the animal was ordered to be sent to the Hospital for treatment.

SAD SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at Dhobi Talao, relative to the death of Mooktee, aged twenty years, wife of one Ramji Raghoo, a cooly, residing at Hamaidy. Ramji in his evidence stated that on Monday evening he returned home drunk, and giving the deceased one piece, told her to bring vegetables and prepare food for him. She said one piece was not sufficient and declined to go to the market. He thereupon took up a piece of wood and threatened to strike her with it. Neighbours came and separated them. She then took the piece and went in the direction of the Market, but did not return. He searched for her, but failed to find her, and reported the matter to the police. Her body was found in Dhobi Talao Tank on Wednesday. He occasionally got drunk but did not beat her often. He had nothing to complain against the deceased who was a good wife. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Bapumadhi Shivrasan Havaldar a pan-shop in Kalbadevi Road with selling cocaine without a licence. Mr. G.K. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. Phiroz Bamanjee Vakharia, Abkari Inspector, deposed that last night in consequence of information received he went to the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, and gave a marked rupee to one Haji Ibrahim Hassam to buy cocaine. Haji Ibrahim went to the accused, who was standing a little way from the Fire Brigade Station, and asked him if he had got "Mal," meaning thereby cocaine. The accused replied he would fetch it instantly, and did accordingly. On a signal being made by Haji Ibrahim the Abkari Inspector and a punch went up to the accused who was searched before the punch. One anna Rs. 5-0 including the marked rupee and two packets of cocaine were recovered from the accused's person. The shop of the accused, which was a little way off, was then searched, and a bottle of cocaine was found in it. The defence was that the charge was concocted. One Shanker Gopal, who was a member of the punch, was ill-disposed towards the accused, and had got the charge concocted against him. The accused admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

## NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

OUR correspondent at Ahmedabad says :—Folks had become exceedingly anxious about the rain, but fortunately it has been pouring during the last three or four days.—All fears of a famine have disappeared, and we should be pleased to see the sun for a few days now. With the coming of the rain there has been a slight increase in the mortality.—The Hon. F. S. P. Lely, Commissioner, Northern Division, has gone to Mussoorie on three months' leave. Mr. Dodderet, the local Collector, acts for him till further orders. The Northern Division Election has once more ended in favour of the Hon. Mr. Parikh. This year, however, Mr. Parikh has got in by the narrow majority of 9 votes, he having secured 49, while Diwan Bahadoor Ambalal S. Desai secured 39 votes.

## BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. Framjee Hormusjee and Co's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, July, 3 says :—Total sales of Indian Yarn during the past fortnight 10,000 bales, consisting of :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,000 | bales of No. 20 sold at | dols. 112 | to dols. | 121 and | 120 |
| 1,000 | do do | 16 do | 102 | do | 118 do 120 |
| 1,400 | do do | 12 do | do | 98 | do 107 |
| 5,000 | do do | 10 do | do | 92 | do 103 |

Values.—A Rise of dols. 1½ to 2 1-2 has taken place. Market Firm.

Sale of Japanese Yarn in Hongkong.—Sales 1300 bales, 20 at dols. 130 to 133 and 1080 at dols. 124 to dols. 122.

Local Mill.—Sales 1,000 bales.

Unsold Stocks of Indian.—About 17,000 bales, under off-take as above, arrivals of 10,000 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of 5,500 bales.

Exchange on India.—Rs. 125 1-4 wire and Rs. 1225 1-2 post.

Sales from Shanghai are reported of about 8,000 bales consisting of :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | bales of No. 20 at | Tls. 89.00 | to | 93.00 |
| 1,600 | do do | 16 do | 86.50 | to 91.00 |
| 400 | do do | 12 do | 75.75 | to 82.00 |
| 4,000 | do do | 10 do | 78.00 | to 84.00 and 86.00 |

Unsold Stock.—About 41,000 bales.

Exchange on India as on the 29th June, 1903—Rs. 174 1-2 wire and Rs. 175 1-2 post.

Japanese Spinnings.—Sale 500 bales.

Local.—Sales 4,500 bales.

DURING the cricket match at Lord's between M. C. C., and Oxford University, Hartley, when batting, sent a ball to the ropes. In its flight the ball struck a sparrow on the wing, which fell to the ground dead.

MRS. NANCY ROSE, aged seventy-five, is the oldest Government lighthouse-keeper in the United States. While tending the lamps at Stony Point, on the Hudson, the other day, a maniac attacked her, but she beat him off with a poker, and he was eventually secured.


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Deliciously perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.


## BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society was held at the Society's Rooms on Thursday, the 23rd instant, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following forty-two new members was announced :—

Life Member—Capt. T. M. Foulkes, I.M.S. (Waltair). Member.—H. E. Lady Northcote (Poona); Lieut A. E Powell, R.E. (Kilkee); Capt. A. H Morris, R.A.M.C (Bombay); Mr. Chas. W. White, F. R. G. S. (Bombay); Sergeant-Instructor Alex. Steel (Bolarum); Capt. C. R. Kelly, R.G.A. (Roorkee); Lieut. W. S Patton, I.M.S. (Bombay); Capt. A. H. Olivant R.A. (Jutogh; near Simla); Col. H. Hodgkinson (Bombay); Mr. B. B. Holme (Bassein, Burma); Capt. C. B. Pearce, I.M.S. (Maymyo, Burma); Capt. A. Mears, I.A. (Bombay); Mr. F. W. Strong, I.C.S. (Jorhat, Assam); Major F. A. Heghton (Bellary); Mr. A. L. Hine-Haycock (Colombo-Ceylon); Hon'ble M. W. R. de Courcy (Ahmednagar) Mr. T. M. Jones (Rangoon); Mr. A. Stehelin (Falam, Chin Hills); Mr. H King Robinson (Darjeeling); Mr. C. J. Davidson (Bangkok, Siam); Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S. (Dharwar); Lieut. S. Pershouse (Mokhtila, Burma); Lieut. E. M. Besanquet, R.A. (Quetta); Mr. H. A. Thornton, I.C.S. (Rangoon); Mr. H. Maxwell Lefroy (Surat); Mr. W. C. Symes (Bombay); Mr. C. H. T. Whitehead (Wellington); Mr. M. L. Oakes (Gonda, U. P); Mr. C. H. P. Kendall, I.C.S (Gonda, U. P.) Mr. G. C. Versteres (Fyzabad); Mr. E. B. Howell (Nanking, China); Mr. C. V. N. Scortland (Jubbulpore); Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S. (Ahmedabad); the Hon'ble A. F. Hill-Trevor (Bombay), Mr. W. Aitchison, I.F.S. (Waltair); Mr. F. E. Coningham (Parvatipur); Mr. L. B. Stephens (Karachi); Major F. C. Muspratt, (Shah-jahan-pur, U. P.); Mr. J. R. G. MacKerron, M.A. I.C.S., (Rangoon); Mr. Raymond W. Cooper (Karachi); and Mr. Colin Mackenzie (Ootacamund).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard acknowledged receipt of the following contributions since the last meeting :—

| Contribution. | Description. | Contributor |
|---|---|---|
| A number of bird skins from Chitral | ..... | Capt H Fulton |
| 1 Jungle cat | Felis chaus | do |
| 1 Wavet cat | Felis torquata | do |
| 1 Tiger cub (foetal specimen) | Felis tigris | Capt Goring Jones |
| 1 Dhaman juv (alive) | Zamenis mucosus | Mr P Gerbardt |
| Some Butterflies from Lower Burma | ..... | Mr E McDougall |
| 2 Skins of white-tailed Bush Chat | Pratincola leucura. | Mr S L Whymper |
| 1 Skin of the Relcapel Babbler | Timelia pileata | Mr S L Whymper |
| 1 Snake (alive) | Oligodon subgriseus | Rev F Brockmann SJ |
| 1 Pheasant-tailed Jacana (alive) | Hydrophasianus chirurgus | Mr J Brand |
| 41 Skins of birds from S India | ..... | Mr H S Ferguson FZS |
| 1 White-throated Ground Thrush (alive) | Geocichla cyanonotus | Mr J Brand |
| 1 King Cobra or Hamadryad (alive) | Naia bungarus | Mr Norman Davidson |
| 1 Skin of the Tanroc from Mauritius | Centetes ecaudatus | Mr F G Gleadow IFS |
| 1 Skull of the Indian Chevrotain of Mouse Deer | Tragulus meminna | Capt C D Lester |
| 1 Crow's nest made of wire | Corvus splendens | Mr E H Elsworthy |
| 1 Head of Schomburgh's Deer | Cervus schomburgki | Mr C J Davilson |
| Some fossils from the Godaveri River | ..... | Mr H F Beale |
| 1 Skin and Skull of the Golden Cat | Felis temminckii | Mr L O Clarke ICS |
| 1 Snake | Dipsas trigonata | Mr A Vlasto |
| 2 Skins of Scully's Wood Owl | Syrnium biddulphi | Lt A E Ward |
| 2 Siender Loris (alive) | Loris gracilis | Mr J Rodgers |
| 1 Nest of the Malabar Whistling Thrush | Myophoneus horsfieldi | Capt C D Lester |
| 1 Skin of Argus pheasant (female) | Argus argusianus | Mr A Neubronner |
| 1 Head of Arabian Thar | Hemitragus Jayakari | Maj P Z Cox F Z S |
| 1 Skin of Bonelli's Eagle | Hieraetus fasciatus | Mr H Vernon Parkis |
| 2 Skins of Kestrels | Flannunculus alaudarius | do |
| 2 Skins of Cheer Pheasants | Catreus wallichi | do |
| 4 Skins of Kokla Pheasants | Pucrasia macrolopha | do |
| 2 Skins of Mona Pheasants | Lophophorus refulgens | do |
| 2 Skins of Chukor Partridges | Caccabis chucar | do |
| 1 Skin of Common Teal | Nettium crecca | do |
| 1 Skin of Western Horned Pheasant | Tragopan melanocephalus | do |
| 1 Skin of Peregrine Falcon | Falco peregrinus | do |
| 1 Viper | Ancistrodon himalayanus | Mr S L Whymper |
| 1 Night Heron (alive) | Nycticorax griseus | Mr G Hutchinson |
| 1 Golden Tree Snake | Chrysopelea ornata | Mr G Oakes |
| 1 Langur or Hanuman Monkey (alive) | Semnopithecus entellus | Mr G M Prichard |
| 1 Snake (Caltrai) | ..... | Capt R L Kennion FZS |
| 3 Skins of the large red Flying Squirrel | Pteromys inornatus | Col A B Ward |
| 1 Egg of the Mallard | Anas boscas | do |

* Forwarded to the Victoria Gardens.

Minor contributions from Lieut A. Willock, R. I. M, Lieut. W. S. Patton, I. M. S., Major G. S. Rodon, Capt. J. W. Watson, I. M. S., Commander N. Jarvis Wilson, R. I. M., Mr. H. Godwin Austin, Mrs. DeBoulay, Colonel F. Light, Mr E. C. Cholmondeley, and Mr. K. Ringger.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Smithsonian Institution Annual Report for 1901 | In Exchange. |
| Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vols 23 and 24 | Do. |
| Bulletin of the United States National Museum, Nos. 50 and 51 | Do. |
| Proceedings and Transaction of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Vol. X, Part 3 | Do. |
| Directions for Collecting and Rearing Dragon Flies (Smithsonian Institution) | Do. |
| Directions for preparing study specimens of small mammals | Do. |
| Directions for collecting Mammals | Do. |
| Directions for collecting Birds and for the preparation of their Sections | Do. |
| Vierteljahrsschrift der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich | Do. |
| Land and Fresh-water Molluscs from Siam by Dr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. | Presented by the Author. |
| Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, 1902 | In Exchange. |
| Spolia Zeylanica, Vol I, Part 1 | The Colombo Museum |
| A List of the Birds of Lucknow, Parts I to IV by Wm. Jesse, M. A. F. Z. S., M. B. O. U. | The Author. |
| Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol II., No. 4 | In Exchange. |
| Moore's "Lepidoptera Indica," Parts LXI, LXII, and LXIII | Presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. |
| Studies in relation to Malaria No. 2. The Structure and Biology of Anopheles, by G. F. Nuttall and A. E. Shipley | The Author. |
| "Animals of no importance," by D. Dewar | Do. |
| Serum reaction of "Bacillus Pestis" in Plague | Do. |
| Further observations on the reaction of Bacillus Pestis in Plague | Do. |
| Enteric Lesions inducted artificially by intexication with the products of Bacillus coli communis and its allies in rabbits and rats | Do. |
| On a nutrient fluid suited for perfusion experiments of the heart of Rana Tigrina and other allied species in India | Do. |
| On some effects of the constituents of Ringer's circulating fluid on skeletal muscular contractions in Rana hexadactyla and R. Tigrina and | Do. |
| Precipitation in Plague sera by Dr. H. Row, M.D. (London), B.Sc (London) | Do. |

EXHIBITS.

The attention of members present was drawn to the splendid specimen of Hamadryad now alive in the Museum. This dangerous snake was captured in the Travancore jungles by a member (Mr. Norman Davidson) who forwarded it to the Society. Another notable contribution exhibited was the head of the Arabian Thar ('Hemitragus Jayakari') presented by Major P. Z. Cox, F.Z.S., of Muscat. This goat was discovered some ten years ago by a member of the Society, Colonel A. S. Jayakar, after whom it was named, and the head now exhibited is one of the few specimens which has been obtained. Mr. F. Gleadow, I.F.S. also exhibited the skin of a curious animal peculiar to the island of Mauritius, called the Tanrec or Tenrec ('Centetes ecaudatus'). These insectivorous animals are almost tailless. Their food consists principally of earthworms, slugs, snails, etc. They burrow in the soil and are most evident in the warm season. They are greatly prized as food by the Malay creoles who organize poaching parties to catch them on moonlight nights digging them up out of their holes.

PAPERS READ.

Kills by carnivorous animals, by W. A. Wallinger, I.F.S., Notes on Anopheles in Ceylon, by Major N. Manders, R.A.M.C., F.E.S., The Trees and Shrubs of the Lonauls and Karla groves, by Prof G. A. Gammie, F.L.S. The Eesmics of Butterflies by Major C. G. Nurse F.E.S. and Curious accident to a King fisher by E C Cholmondeley, all of which will appear in full in the Society's Journal.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Thursday.—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in the north-east of the Peninsula and the depression in the north-west angle of the Bay has developed slightly, and is in practically the same position. Moderately heavy rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and in Orissa, but rain has been light in North-east India and has decreased in the United Provinces and Gujerat. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen along the Western Himalayas and Rajputana, and rain has increased in the Central Provinces and the west of Central India. Showers have fallen in the Deccan and the Madras Coast. Sialkote has received 6 inches, Mount Abu and Cuttack 4, Moulmen, Bassein, Diamond Island, Sonemarg, Sirsa, Ajmere, Chanda, and Sambhalpur, Umballa, Srinagar, Gulmarg, Nagpur and Sambhar, two. The depression in the Bay will probably cross the Orissa coast during the day and advance in a west north-west direction. Rain will probably increase in the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur, and to the same extent in Assam and Bengal. Light to moderate rain is likely in Burma, Rajputana, Central India and the West Coast, showers in Gujerat, the Deccan and the United Provinces. Conditions to-day are somewhat less favourable for rain along the West Himalayas.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Tarrie, Captain Brun, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, reports having experienced very bad weather during the voyage.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23rd JULY.

Amritsar.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district.

Hissar.—Heavy Continuous rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Moultan.—Rain general over district. Showery. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Delhi.—Showery. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Crop prospects generally good.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1903.


## SEGREGATION CAMPS AND PLAGUE.

WE are glad to notice that Sir James Willcocks, at the last meeting of the City Improvement Trust, protested against the annual spoliation of the Kennedy Sea-face. The Trust does not appear to recognise that the public expects something from it, as an earnest of good faith, besides the mere destruction of buildings, something which may be regarded as a sign and a token that its object really is, as its name implies, the improvement of Bombay. The Sea-face, as Sir James said, has served a useful purpose so far, and he added that he failed to see why because a large number of people, who have availed themselves of the opportunity of occupying open sanitary ground for a period of the year, happen not to be of the poorest class, they should be ousted to make room for a still poorer class. As he said, suddenly to bring to a hitherto plague-free part of Bombay, masses of the poor, crowded together, as they will be, is to import disease into one of our last healthy localities. This observation was called forth by the report of the Public Health Officer as to the work of the Trust in Dhobitalao, and the recommendation that as large an area as possible shall be reserved on the Sea-face, in this and future seasons for the housing of the poorer classes. Our only objection to Sir James Willcocks' remarks is that they do not go far enough. He would have done better to object to housing a solitary individual, poor or poorest, on the Kennedy Sea-face, either in one part of it or another. The Sea-face is not merely one of our last healthy localities, but the only one. To place any body of persons between the city and its main source of pure air is sufficiently imprudent ; to put the very poorest is to bring disease of all kinds into our very midst, and to let loose upon us a swarm of mendicants who would render the Queen's Road intolerable. To house people at all, in their numbers, on the Sea-face is only less objectionable than to have attempted to carry out the Utopian scheme propounded by the Health Officer, for placing them on rafts and piers in Back-Bay.

The submission of the suggestions of the Municipality to the Improvement Trust opens a much wider question than that the latter body proposes to discuss to-day. The Municipality, by its recent action, pleads guilty to the charge that it has not done what is necessary towards stamping out plague, and we do not think any one of its highly-paid officials will attempt to deny that it has failed as signally as any of the previously contrived organisations, of which it has taken the place. The only plan which can have any possible effect on plague in the city is to clear out Mandvi, the home of the epidemic, and the head centre from which its annual recrudescences emanate. Take its people away, not to Kennedy Sea-face, or to any other locality within an infected area, but clear away from the island on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, whence they can conveniently return to their toil, and let them on no account be permitted to sleep on their business-premises a single night, on penalty of fine or imprisonment. It will require legislation, but there need be no difficulty about that. Land in abundance has been offered by Mr. Cahabildas Lallubhoy to house refugees from Bombay, and it would cost Government less to build road-side stations and provide the evicted citizens free railway-passes than it is costing the public purse at the present moment. The policy of placid non-interference can no longer be followed. The people will not save themselves ; it is time Government adopted measures to protect the healthy against the sick. Mild coercion must again be resorted to. There is no help for it. We have suffered long enough from the crass stupidity of the ignorant classes. We have attached too much weight to their objections. The time has arrived for serious and determined action. The procedure we suggest, and which, we may say, has the support of medical officers of the widest experience of anti-plague work, could be carried out at a fraction of the cost of that proposed by the City Health Officer, while it would have all its advantages without any of its highly insanitary drawbacks.

A determined war against rats would form an essential corollary to the scheme. Officially, Government disbelieves in the theory that rats have very much to do with the dissemination of plague. Their Scientific Commission reported to that effect, and they are bound to attach some importance to their finding. But since that Commission held its enquiry, evidence has accumulated, not merely from Indian sources, but from every part of the world where plague cases have arisen, which would, we imagine, lead those eminent scientists to the conclusion that they were not infallible, and that, to say the least, there is now ample justification for a modification of their finding, and for the determination of Government to permit responsible officers to ignore it—if they cannot altogether relegate it to the limbo of exploded and obsolete notions. Further investigation, we are sure, would lead the Commission to the conclusion that the evidence placed before them is no longer implicitly to be relied upon, and their new report would resemble its predecessor only in outward shape. In South Africa, we believe, every case of infection was directly traced to the instrumentality of rats. In Bombay, though unofficially, similar results have been obtained. Still no official notice has been taken of the fact, and plague officers must perforce consent to close their eyes to patent facts and drive along in the dark across country, though the high-road, well defined, lies alongside them. Government could now very well abolish the costly Laboratory of Research. Indeed it might profitably have been abolished long ago, considering the lamentable want of harmony which has for months past prevailed among its officers, and instead Government's own officers—or such of them as have shown special aptitude in research work—might be detailed for special branches of investigation, and the money the Laboratory now absorbs devoted to purposes of prevention, such as we here suggest. The facts to be faced are these : that all efforts to stamp out plague have most signally failed, that we are in a worse position to-day than at any previous period of the history of the visitation, and that steps are now under discussion, which if carried out will most probably leave us in a worse predicament than before. Would it not be wiser, therefore, candidly to inform Government we have failed, and to petition it to devise heroic means of achieving that for which we wish but are unable to secure ? The discussion, which Sir James Willcocks' minute is likely to lead to, will furnish an excellent opportunity for the reconsideration of the whole subject. The reply of the Trust to the Municipal communication might be discussed by the Corporation, and they might invite the Commissioner to draw up a representation to Government in the least humiliating form such representation can take.

BOMBAY FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

SEVERAL matters of a more than usually interesting nature are discussed in the Government Resolution just issued on the subject of Forest Administration in Bombay. It will probably be remembered that the Administration Report which we noticed in these columns some time ago, Mr. Lely, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, commented rather unfavourably on the methods followed in his district in respect of nurseries. He characterised the nurseries in existence in the Northern Division of the Presidency as mere plots where seedlings of such trees as teak and tanach are reaped, to be subsequently transplanted to sections of forest area which were necessarily of limited size even for the produce of a big nursery. This method, he observed, would be all very well for a private landholder who wanted to put a few hundreds of acres under timber, but he considered that the Government forests were too extensive to be treated as mere plantations, and he was of opinion that the ordinary trees of the country should be regenerated by assisting natural reproduction and by direct sowing. He went on to state that he would have a central nursery for each division under the personal care of the divisional officer, and he would make it take the form of an experimental garden for the trial of new products and the study of plant diseases. Many charges were made against the forest officers, and he did not spare Government in regard to the general policy on forest administration which he stated lay rather in the direction of money-making than the improvement of the country. Notwithstanding this attack upon their methods Government seem to be very well satisfied with what has been done in the direction of nurseries, and the resolution merely states that they are unable to share Mr. Lely's view that valuable results would be obtained at little cost from the establishment of central nurseries after the manner of his suggestion. However, the value of Mr. Lely's suggestion is practically admitted in the ensuing remarks of the report which are to the effect that experimental gardens would be useless because divisional officers would not be likely to devote the close attention necessary to give them a chance of success ; and that until funds could be made available for the prosecution of a scientific enquiry by a strong and adequately equipped staff of experts, the Forest Department must rest content with such results as could be attained by careful administration. This is practically a confession of weakness, and though Mr. Lely has gained little by his attack upon the department his opinions and criticism were evidently justified. The resolution deals fully with the subject of fire conservancy, but the facts commented upon are not of great public interest. A point is made of the financial results of the year, and here again Mr. Lely's charges are upheld by Government. They state that the net revenue, which amounted to more than six lakhs, was due in part to large sales of old stocks and not to any improvement in the timber market. Receipts as a whole are stated to be very small, but there appears to have been little change in regard to expenditure.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THERE was a slight increase in the total statistics of the city of Bombay last week but the figures are still very favourable. As against 499 deaths a week ago 528 were registered last week, an increase of 29, and of about 2 per thousand per annum in the death rate. When compared with last year's figures and the average for the five years, however, the present week's record is much more satisfactory than has been the case for a considerable period, notwithstanding the fact that the general health of the city has improved so rapidly recently. During the corresponding period of last year the death rate was 40·6, or 5·2 per thousand per annum higher than during the past seven days. The mean of the five years is no less than 10 in excess of the rate for the period now under review. The slight increase, therefore, can hardly detract from the feeling of satisfaction with which the present figures may be regarded. As a matter of fact practically the whole of the present week's increase is due to a rise in the mortality from diarrhœa, and at the present season of the year one may expect that disorder to be more than usually prevalent. Last week there were 25 deaths from that particular sickness. This week the number of deaths totals 49, so that the whole catalogue of miscellaneous diseases apart from diarrhœa accounts for an insignificant part of the increase. The variation in the plague mortality was inconsiderable. There were 63 deaths against 68 last week, and the figures in respect of the individual districts also show very slight alterations. It is a coincidence that this week the plague mortality is exactly the same as the average for the five years. On the other hand it is higher than last year's total by 26. The mortality from fevers still remains low, and has exhibited very little alteration recently. There were 39 deaths last week as against 41 in the previous week, 70 last year, and an average of 78. The present mortality is, therefore, only half of what has been usually recorded at the present period of the year. Small-pox is gradually dying out. There were only 10 deaths last week, and measles may be left out of the general calculation. Strangely enough notwithstanding the curious weather which has been experienced lately the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs is also much lower than usual, and the number of deaths from phthisis is not excessive as compared with previous records. The health of the various communities and districts is now not uneven, although as usual the Jains record a very high rate. There were three deaths amongst Europeans last week, and this corresponded to a death rate of 12·71 per thousand per annum.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE end of last week found Middlesex maintaining their position at the head of the County Championship table, all the matches in this contest, which commenced on the 16th instant, being drawn owing to rain. The Metropolitan County drew with Lancashire in the match which commenced on the 20th, and not having sustained a defeat up to date still occupy first place in the table with a percentage of 100. Sussex are second with a percentage of 66·66, and had no fixture for the first half of this week. Yorkshire and Essex by virtue of their victories over Notts and Derbyshire, respectively, tie with Lancashire for third place with a percentage of 33·33. Perhaps one of the most interesting results was that in the match between Worcestershire and Leicestershire, Fostershire, as the former county is now universally styled, winning handsomely by an innings and 10 runs. The Worcestershire team with the brothers H. K., R. E., and W. L. Foster available regularly and many other fine players, notably G. E. Bromley-Martin, W. W. Lowe, G. H. Simpson-Hayward, Bowley, Arnold, and Wheldon, to select from, is one of the strongest batting sides in England at the present time. Their record of five wins and three defeats places them fourth in the Championship table, and if another really good bowler could only be found to assist Arnold and Wilson they would probably make a bold bid for the Championship. Warwickshire with three wins and two defeats come fifth in the table followed by Somerset with an equal number of victories and defeats. Notts and Surrey tie for sixth place with two victories and three defeats and five victories and six defeats, respectively. The positions of the other counties are unchanged with the exception that Kent by their victory over Hampshire jump above that county as well as Derbyshire who lost to Essex. Gloucestershire, it will be noticed, have not won a match yet, drawing with Warwickshire.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate the Advocate-General, Bombay, Mr. Basil Scott, and Mr. A. D. Young-husband, to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

MADRAS District Boards have been informed by Government that the instructions that payment for the spreading of metal on roads should be made with reference to area, apply to new works and to thorough remetalling of roads to their full width. But as regards payment for patch repairs, Government consider that the cubic unit should be adopted in preference to the superficial area.

THE recent reinforcements of Somaliland included 180 mules, making a total of 680 mules despatched to Berbera to date. The Home authorities have been asked to arrange for the replacement of these arrivals in India as soon as possible, and probably a shipload will shortly be despatched from South Africa, where, it is understood, a further reduction of transport is under contemplation.

AN instance of what can be done by good recruiting Officers, says a contemporary, is furnished by the recent reconstitution of the 2nd-10th Gurkha Rifles upon the ashes of the 8th Madras Infantry. The orders for reconstitution had effect from the 16th May, 1902, and the first lot of transfers joined at Thayetmyo on the 4th June. A recruiting party was then despatched to Darjeeling to enlist Gurkhas, and reached that Station on the 1st July. By the 1st July of this year the new Regiment was up to its full strength 450 recruits, all men of a good stamp and fine physique, having been enlisted in the course of the 12 months.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 21 was 528, giving a death-rate of 35·38 per annum per thousand as against 40·63 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·30 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 39 died from fevers ; 63, plague ; 10, small-pox ; 3 measles ; 1, cholera ; 3 leprosy ; 43, phthisis ; 37, diseases of the nervous system ; 113, affections of the respiratory organs ; 49, diarrhœa ; 22, dysentery ; 34, still-born ; 71, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 17 ; Brahmin, 20 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 4 ; Hindu of other caste, 261 ; Hindu low caste, 54 ; Musalman, 122 ; Parsee, 22 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 20 ; Eurasian, 0 ; European, 3. The total number of births was 264 as against 413 the corresponding period of last year, and 244 the average over the past five years.

IN February last the Madras Government sanctioned a proposal to construct a hostel for Mahomedan students on the premises of the Umdah Bagh, subject to the provision of funds. The plans and estimates were approved and the work handed over to the Public Works Department. Certain alterations have been made in these and Government have now passed the following order :—"The estimate, amounting to Rs. 17,860, for constructing a hostel with a kitchen and dining-room for Mahomedan students on the premises of the Umdah Bagh is sanctioned as supplemental to the estimates aggregating Rs. 1,69,536 previously sanctioned. There is a provision of Rs. 10,000 in the current year's Budget on account of the works connected with the Umdah Bagh Buildings. The Consulting Architect may apply for additional funds later in the year if the Budget provision is found inadequate. Some kind of retiring place for prayers should be provided for students."

THE chief feature in the settlement of the dispute between Mr. William Greet and his friends, and Mrs. D'Oyly Carte and her "company," with regard to the Savoy Theatre, has been the re-transfer of the lease to Mrs. Carte, who will either carry on the house on the old lines in connection with new Savoy tours, or let it to the thousand-and-one applicants. The requisitions sent in by the London County Council for improvements in the theatre will probably amount to more than £7,000, and this liability Mrs. Carte will accept, with the surrender of the lease.

## SPORT IN TWO LANDS.

### SOME FISHING CONTRASTS.

ONE night recently writes A. G. Hales in the "Daily News," I was sitting in a resort much frequented by London journalists, when a sportsman entered with a bonny basket of fish, victims of his own rod and line. As he displayed his prizes one could see that he was pretty nearly as proud as if he had conquered a city, and a fair-sized city at that. He had a tale to tell concerning each individual fish in that basket, and he told it graphically and well. Others crowded round him, and in a moment there was a stream of talk running almost as broad as the Solent, and apparently as inexhaustible. Men who had whipped the Irish rivers, others who had made play in Scottish lakes and lochs, or in English streams, came along with their stories; the crisp, curt man, with the paragraphic story, the windy man with the three volume and a postscript story; stories of salmon that bent the rod to the breaking point, and sent the reel whirring like the wheel of an express train on the down swish of a mountain grade, always "on eighteen pounder" and "a clean fish, sir"; stories of trout and pike, bream and roach—gorgeous stories some of them,

Said one man noted for the splendour of his imagination when fishing stories are on hand: "I was fishing for pike in a millpond last year in the Midlands, and I struck a fish that snapped my line as if it had been cotton thread. I just caught sight of him for a moment on the top of the water, and I thought I must be dreaming and having a nightmare. Next day I went back with a line that would have held a shark, and I took a fine bream as live bait. As soon as my bait hit the water there was a rush and a swirl amongst the reeds on the edge of the pond, and the next moment I had hooked the dirty grey pirate, hooked him good and hard too, and then began a fight. I played that fish, gentlemen; hour after hour. Sometimes he was out in the middle of the pond fighting for his head like a racehorse; other times he was sulking among the reeds. I played him until I was pretty near exhausted. Then I tied my line to a tree and went home for dinner, meaning to come back when I was refreshed and have another try."

"Beg pardon, mister," put in an American who was present ; what did you say you went home for ?"

"For lunch," snapped the angry fisherman ; "what did you think I went home for ?"

"Don't know," drawled the Yankee, "but I thought may be you'd gone home for a windlass."

I learnt many remarkable things about British fishing during the discussion that ensued. Young men waxed eloquent, old men got angry but the strangest thing about it all was that none of the yarns I heard seemed to fit any of the things I had seen during my limited acquaintance with English waters; yet I feel confident that some of the tales men believed the tales they told.

Of all the fishing I have tried, so far, in England, I think I like pike fishing the best, probably because I have not yet mastered the fine arts of trout and salmon catching ; but there is something "game," about the shark-like rush of the river pirate at the struggling live bait, the bold, uncompromising snap at the hidden hook, and the fierce fight for life when the hook strikes home. There is nothing half-hearted about the pike ; he is a ruffian amongst his kind, but bold, a unbending ruffian who takes his toll fiercely, on the watery highways and dies game.

To a man reared in warm climates there is not a great deal of charm in English fishing. The air is too cold, the banks too damp, the skies too grey, and the drizzling rain too frequent to please a salamander. Let me try and paint a picture of fishing on an Australian river. A good many people over here seem to hold the opinion that there is little or no sport to be had in Australian waters, but there they are mistaken; there is plenty of sport to be had of this kind though none that demands the delicate skill of English trout fishing, nor anything that comes up to the dazzling sport provided by the salmon. The Australian fish are not so "sporty," for are they nearly so good on the table as the fish of these rivers, but they are not devoid of good points for all that. A night with the cool on the River Murray is no mean pastime. Look at this pen portrait : The day has been a blazer, not an English summer day, but one of those long shadowless days, hot almost at dawn, and stifling at dusk, a day when you are mortal glad to "slum" your work. If that work takes you out in the saddle, you are pleased to toss your saddle on to its peg and let your horse go off to the river, where he stands almost belly-deep in the shallows in the shade of some overhanging trees, flicking the water goats from his flanks with his tail. You watch him for a while from the broad verandah of the station homestead. Then when you have had your dinner and a quiet pipe, and the sun has burnt itself out of sight amidst a bank of blood-red clouds, you take your lines, and, loafing to the water's edge, dressed only in shirt and cotton trousers and easy boots, you whistle up a nigger from his hair amongst the rushes, bid him haul out the old station punt, and then tumbling aboard with the nearly nude native who knows how to be nimble enough when there is sport afoot, you pull out into the middle of the noble river whose banks have never yet found a champion, and, shipping your oars, let her drift. It is glorious now, for on the bold sweep of the water there comes a gentle breeze; just enough to ripple the face of the river and make it laugh ; you see it is laughing by the merry wrinkles that run all over its face. Night comes on swiftly with a sudden rush, the red glow in the West dies out, like embers of a forest fire that has spent its force ; the birds in the trees that edge the banks make discordant noises. Ducks, swans, and water fowl drop noisily out of the unknown, into the water stars flash out in maddening brilliancy until the sky is ablaze ; and you feel that it is good to be alive.

You hear a low chuckle from your ligger. He has been feeling the river ; he has got the information he sought ; he knows now where the good will untonight. You can tell he knows by the gleam of his white teeth and the sparkle of his wonderfully brilliant black eyes. Will they take the middle, where the current runs strongly, or will they hug the banks and be snug ; will they go straight with the current or battle against it ? The nigger knows. He can't tell you how he knows or why ; he is nearly as foolish as the fish when it comes to giving reasons, but he does know. Look at him now baiting your hooks with flying fingers. The cod are on the bank to-night. You might have fished in midstream until morning and never have got a nibble. You take a line and drop it gently over, and wait with it held lightly between finger and thumb, Nothing comes of it. You grow slightly impatient ; perhaps you start to light your pipe. Then in the twinkling of an eye the change comes. You feel as if something has nearly taken the top of your thumb off ; the line whips through your fingers like a thread of fire. Nine times out of ten you throw all your weight on the side where your line is, and the flat-bottomed tub careens over until she is in danger of filling. The nigger gives a warning yap and throws his weight opposite you. Now the cod surges heavily towards the reeds. You must put all your weight into him or your line is lost. He feels the strain and tugs sullenly ; he is going to make a fight, you may make your mind easy about that. But he has none of the splendid energy and vim of the salmon. He will battle like a calabar, this great, coarse fellow, three feet long, if he's an inch, and as big round the girth as a footballer's leg above the knee, but he won't show much sport. He is too slow and too sullen for that, but your hands will be sore before you land him. You can't use a rod because of the overhanging trees. He's off upstream now, and if you are wise, you'll let him pull you and the old tub too ; he'll soon tire of that, but be careful when he doubles back, for he can come quickly sometimes, and if he crosses under your boat and gets a line ape on your line, he may snap it for you, strong as it is. He tries that dodge, but you baffle him easily if you are cool by passing the line to the nigger in the stern, who, knowing the nature of the cod and all its wiles, whips the line round the boat deftly. Now it is time to commence hauling in earnest, just a foot and a stodgy, lifeless kind of fight, then another foot, a line comes in, and another fight. You are driving this big yellow, white, and grey monster in his own element, but your arms will ache and your hands feel as if you had been sailing down beef in the sun all day before you get him aboard. But when you have him you forget all that, for cod cutlets are a welcome change from an eternity of mutton and beef, and you are sure of a smile from the lady who runs the station.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

### THE KING AND THE CATHOLICS.

### A SYMPATHETIC MESSAGE.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The King has commanded Mr. Wyndham to express to Cardinal Logue, the Archbishop of Armagh, his Majesty's deep regret at the death of the Pope, and also requests him to convey his Majesty's sincere condolence to the Sacred College.

His Majesty's sympathetic references to the Pope have made an excellent impression in Ireland where his reception is universally hearty, there being no jarring note.

Their Majesties' progress from the Viceregal Lodge to Dublin Castle to-day was attended by a repetition of yesterday's enthusiasm.

Over sixty addresses were presented to the King, who, in reply, said he rejoiced to hear a newly awakened spirit of hope and enterprise in the Irish people, and it would be a source of profound happiness if his reign were coincident with a revival of social peace and industrial and commercial progress in Ireland.

## THE EDUCATION BILL.

### PASSED IN THE COMMONS.

### THE COUNTY COUNCIL MAJORITY.

The London Education Bill in its amended form, i. e., a reduced number of Borough Councillors and giving the County Council an absolute majority, has been read a third time in the House of Commons by 228 votes against 118.

## THE POPE'S REMAINS.

### REMOVAL TO ST. PETER'S.

### A SOLEMN CEREMONY.

### HIS HOLINESS'S WILL.

The Pope's body will be solemnly conveyed to St. Peter's to-night, attended by all the Cardinals and Ambassadors and dignitaries of the Papal Court.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Pope, in his will, leaves the whole of his property to the Church.

## THE COMING DISSOLUTION.

### TO TAKE PLACE NEXT SESSION.

### A "TIMES" ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The "Times" says that it is anticipated in official quarters that a dissolution will take place early next session and a General Election in March.

## A LONDON TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

### LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL'S CONTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 23.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent states that the London County Council has agreed to give a yearly contribution of £10,000 towards the cost of maintaining a great technical school in London. As foreshadowed by Lord Rosebery, in his recent letter to the press, the County Council's contribution will be paid when half a million sterling has been subscribed from other sources.

## THE "TIMES" AND LORD CURZON.

### TWO YEARS' EXTENSION OF OFFICE.

A special cable from the 'Pioneer's' correspondent, dated London, 22nd July, states that the "Times" says it is understood that Lord Curzon will be given the option of two years' extension of office as Viceroy of India.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## FRENCH DEPUTIES IN ENGLAND.

### DINNER IN THE COMMONS.

### THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Many French Deputies visited Parliament last evening and dined in the Commons with the Commercial Parliamentary Committee.

The company included Mr Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

The speeches made dwelt upon the growing friendship between the two countries and declared there was little ground for serious future differences.

The newspapers cordially welcome the sentiments expressed, and describe the demonstration as unparalleled in the history of the Commons.

## THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

### STATEMENT BY PRINCE CHING.

### THE OPENING OF THE PORTS.

Reuter (Peking) states that Prince Ching has written to Mr. Conger, the American Minister, refusing to open the towns in Manchuria to foreigners. Ching dwells upon the impossibility of opening the towns held by the Russians.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE TRADE OF CANADA.

### A REMARKABLE INCREASE.

Official figures show a remarkable growth in the trade of Canada which has more than doubled in seven years, the increase being fifty million dollars over 1896.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

### NOTTS BEATEN BY YORKSHIRE.

Surrey has beaten Somersetshire by 246 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Notts by 164.

Essex has beaten Derbyshire by 232.

Worcestershire has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and 10 runs.

The matches between Gloucestershire and Warwickshire and Lancashire and Middlesex were drawn.

## NEW MUNICIPAL ENGINEER FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

At yesterday's special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta Mr. W. B. Maccabe, formerly of the Dublin Corporation, was appointed Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation.

## CHARGE OF BRIBING AGAINST A CONTRACTOR.

### ACCUSED CONVICTED AND FINED.

The contractor Babu, who was charged by Captain Fordyce of the Transport Department for giving him a diamond ring as bribe, was convicted to-day. He was fined Rs. 500, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

## CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

### ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

W. F. Butler, Manager of the Adelphi Hotel, Calcutta, who absconded to South Africa, and was arrested in Durban, Natal, on a warrant sent from India on a charge of embezzlement of a large sum of money, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, but owing to the absence of Mrs. Madden, the proprietress of the hotel, from the town, the case was adjourned.

## LORD AMPTHILL ON TOUR.

### DEPARTURE FROM MADRAS.

MADRAS, JULY 23.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. L. M. Wynch, the Private Secretary; Major Giffard, I.M.S.; and Captain Thomson, A. D. C., left Ootacamund to go on tour this morning. Lady Ampthill drove down with his Excellency.

## HOCKEY AT MADRAS.

### TWO CLOSE GAMES.

MADRAS, JULY 23.

Two more matches were played yesterday evening in the Madras Hockey Tournament. The meeting of the Madras Cricket Club and Bangalore Gymkhana had been eagerly looked forward as the best match of the week, and it resulted in a fine display and a remarkably even game. In the first half Bangalore had the best of matters, but there was no score. In the second half each side scored one goal, and the result was a draw. An extra 10 minutes was played each way, and Madras pressed hard and continually, and two goals were scored, but both were disallowed owing to sticks and offside. The result was consequently a draw. The tie will be re-played this evening. A tremendous crowd who witnessed the struggle acknowledge that it was the best game ever seen here.

The other match, which was on the Engineering College ground, was the re-played tie between the 1st Leicesters and the Queen's Depot, Poonamallee. The game consisted mostly of hard hitting in place of skill and combination. The Leicesters did most of the pressing and scored two goals in the first half. In the second half the Depot kept their opponents smoothly on the defensive, but only scored one goal. The result was, therefore, a win for the Leicesters by two goals to one.

## SENSATIONAL AFFRAY AT HYDERABAD.

### GURKHA RUNS AMUCK.

HYDERABAD, JULY 23.

A Ghurka sepoy of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry, on the way from Loralai to Godhapur, ran amuck here yesterday at noon, in the main bazaar, with a drawn sword, and attacked many, killing one outright and wounding nine others severely. Of these three are in a critical condition. The man states he was going home on leave to Hyderabad. He missed the train for Godhapur twice, and on the second occasion his kit was carried along in the train.

## DAMAGE IN THE HYDERABAD STATE.

### FORTY TANKS BREACHED.

It still continues to rain here steadily. The heavy rain reported to have fallen last week in the Warangal District is now known to have caused very considerable damage. Over forty tanks are reported to have been breached in the Southern Districts, which will throw a deal of work on the irrigation engineer. The Nizam's Government are lucky to have secured the service of Mr. Perrom, who is on the eve of retirement from the British Public Works Department. He will shortly take up his duties as Superintending Engineer, Nizam's Irrigation Department, in place of Mr. Rance Allen, who has reverted to the Madras Government service.

## THE DEATH OF THE POPE.

### SOLEMN MASS AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, JULY 23.

A Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Pope has been appointed to take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral here on Friday morning. All Roman Catholic institutions will be closed on that day.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We regret to hear of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, 22nd M. I., from cholera at Abbottabad.

The Secretary of State has been asked to take steps to complete the establishment of Royal Engineer Officers in India to the full strength as soon as possible, as the paucity of officers is causing much inconvenience.

## HEAVY RAIN AT KASHMIR.

### SRINAGAR FLOODED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Telegrams received to-day from Kashmir show the state of affairs there is very serious. Islamabad has received thirty-six inches of rain, and the message despatched at 16-25 o'clock to-day states that rain still continues and inundation of the whole of Srinagar is almost certain. The country is already badly flooded, and a heavy rise in the river is expected there to night. Everybody has been warned to leave the lower rooms and take to boats. Arrangements have been made to move the Telegraph Office to the upper floor of the new building erected for the Accountant-General, and stores are being removed. Near Sambal there is already about four feet of water, and the telegraph line is likely to be washed away. In that case Baramula or Sopoor will be made the terminus. The telegraph authorities are doing everything to enable communication by wire to be kept up, but the whole of the country from Samb l to Sopoor is flooded.

## PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

Plague is now almost entirely confined to Bombay Presidency and Mysore which had, respectively, 1,817 and 270 deaths out of a total of 2,284 recorded in all India last week. Assam is now completely clear. The Punjab returns only 55 deaths, Bengal 29; the United Provinces, 1; Central India, 21; Hyderabad, 12; and Coorg, 5.

## THE NUMBER ON FAMINE RELIEF.

The numbers under famine relief in the Central Provinces have fallen to 22,414.

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL, MILITARY WORKS.

The successor to General Shone in the post of Director-General of the Military Works Department, India, has not yet been appointed, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

## THE ROYAL SCOTS.

### ERECTION OF A MEMORIAL OBELISK.

POONA, JULY 23.

The Royal Scots, who spent four years in Poona, have erected in St. Sepulchre's Cemetery a memorial obelisk to their officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who died in Poona. The obelisk is of white Carrara marble, ten feet high, with a base of black stone three feet six inches square. It is situated between the Church of England and the Presbyterian portions of the cemetry which forms a fitting memorial. In the same cemetery there are memories of the Durham Light Infantry, the Royal Irish Rifles, and the Shropshire Light Infantry, most of the deaths being from enteric fever. The Shropshires, who were some time with the Royal Scots, lost five officers and 76 non-commissioned officers and men, and the Royal Scots five officers and 47 non-commissioned officers and men.

## THE POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

### A LARGE FIELD.

The meet of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds was to-day at Lohogaon, and was a pleasant one. The going was excellent and the field was large. The Master with the hounds was early on the appointed place. Afterwards he took the hounds round the back of Lohogaon village. Jack was soon out and was set off at a rare good pace over nullahs and shallow water courses. The going was wonderfully good, and the field were soon left far behind. Jack tried on a moment for safety, but the hounds were two close and hustled him round the hill He ran towards Indriani river. The stream was running high. The master and some few of the field reached the river. Jack disappeared, and some of the hounds swept down the stream a quarter of a mile. Of the large field Mr. Beatty, Colonel Sherringham, Surgeon General Price, Colonel Vyvyan, Major England, and Messrs. Armstrong, Mead-Graham, and Howard Smith, were the only riders to reach the river. The run occupied about 25 minutes. Hounds were then turned back. A second Jack was found and hounds hunted him briskly. A pariah relishing the sport joined in the run. The field were soon outstripped and hounds turned to earth, but Jack, tired and beaten in the first run, was found standing dazzling, and was soon killed.

## A WALKING MATCH AT POONA.

A walking match was contested in Poona by the men of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The distance was ten miles. The starting point was from the cross roads by the Guard Room, down Fergusson Road, up Sholapur Road to the end of the race course, thence to the Empress Gardens, through the Buffs Barracks and the Rest Camp to the polo ground, to the bund, then from Kirkee Road to the Arsenal Road, thence to St. Mary's Church to the starting point. The walk came on on the 21st. There had been several showers during the day and the ground was rather heavy. At five in the evening 34 competitors turned out. They were sent off in three batches at ten minutes' interval. The first batch led at a good style, and if the starting pace had been kept nodoubt a record would have been made. A sharp shower came at half an hour's interval, and made the competitors handicapped. About seven o'clock a large crowd assembled near St. Mary's Church to see them coming. The first to arrive was one of the first party, Private Harding; close to him was Lance-Corporal Eley, then Lance-Corporal Arlett of the first party, and Lance-Corporal Daney of the second. It was quite evident that the second party made bettter time than the first, but they were delayed at the level crossing by a train. The following are the results:—First, Private King, time 1 hour 54 minutes 30 seconds, 3rd party, Rs. 25; second, Private Smith, time 1 hour 55 minutes, 3rd party, Rs. 15; third, Lance-Corporal Daney, time 1 hour 57 minutes, 2nd party, Rs. 5; fourth, Private Plumb, 2 hours, 2nd party; fifth, Private Harding time 2 hours, 1st party; sixth, Lance-Corporal Eley, time 2 hours 2 seconds, 1st party. Besides the above prizes the competitor who finished the course under 2 hours 15 minutes received a consolation prize.

## GOLF AT POONA.

### CIVIL vs. MILITARY.

POONA, JULY 23.

The Civil versus Military golf match was played a Yerrowda on the 22nd, when the Civil won by 12 holes, or ten games to five, one game being squared. Most of the games were closely contested.

## A CHILDREN PARTY AT GANESHKHIND.

POONA, JULY 23.

A Children Party will be given by Lady Northcote at Ganeshkhind on the 29th instant. The children will come in fancy dress. The party is to be a very select affair.

## THE BOMBAY DOCKS SCHEME.

### GOVERNMENT'S APPROVAL SECURED.

### THE BULK OIL INSTALLATIONS.

The following resolution, having reference to the revised scheme framed by the Bombay Port Trust, for new wet and dry docks on their Mody Bay Estate has been passed by Government:—"The revised scheme submitted by the Bombay Port Trust is generally approved. A copy of the Chief Engineer's note should be forwarded to the Trustees and their attention invited to the remarks in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs thereof. Copy of the papers should be forwarded to the Government of India."

The note by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, appended to the resolution is as follows:—"The scheme received is an improvement on the first project, as the statements submitted show that with the sill of the entrance at R. L. 49, as now proposed, steamers drawing 32 feet can enter or leave the dock except on 39 tides out of the 706 there are in a year, and that there will be on every day ons tide of sufficient height to suit that draught: This is a great improvement on the conditions that would have prevailed under the original scheme, as it now appears there are 129 tides in a year so much short of the level of ordinary neaps as to be insufficient to admit a draught of 39 feet with the sill at R. L. 50. The larger area of quay space proposed and the increased length of the entrance and the dry dock are distinct improvements and may be approved of generally, on the understanding that the Trustees satisfy Government the trade of the Port in the future is likely to be able to bear the cost. 2. When the original scheme was prepared it was considered necessary that the bottom of the wet dock should be 3 feet below the entrance sill, and an addition of four and a half lakhs was made to the estimate to meet the extra cost of lowering it one foot. The Trustees should be requested to consider whether 2 feet is a sufficient margin to leave for sitting and other contingencies. The consequences of a large steamer grounding in the dock might be very serious. 3. The recent fire at the bulk oil installation near Calcutta emphasises the remarks made in paragraph 5 of my note of March 10th, 1903, on the original scheme. Such installations close to a dock must involve a risk and be a source of constant anxiety to all concerned. The attention of the Trustees should be drawn to the need of careful reconsideration of the decision come to to retain the installations in Bombay at or near their present location."

The following letter was forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department by the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust:—"Sir,—With reference to Government Resolution, No. 85, dated 9th July 1903, Marine Department, relating to the revised scheme for the new Wet and Dry Docks at Mody Bay, I am directed to forward a copy of the Port Trust Engineer's report, dated 15th July 1903, with reference to para. 2 of the Chief Engineer's report, and to say that the point was carefully considered in the first instance, and that the Board consider a depth of 31'-3" in the Dock at H. W. O. N. tides is amply sufficient. With reference to para. 3 of the Chief Engineer's note, I am directed to point out that the recent fire in Calcutta was confined to a "Case Oil" Godown, and, if anything, tended to demonstrate the comparatively greater safety of oil stored in bulk in tanks. The Chief Engineer is mistaken in understanding that a decision has been come to to retain the installations in Bombay at or near their present location. As stated in para. 17 of the Trustees' letter, No. 2690 dated 11th June 1903, the matter is still under the Trustees' consideration, and they are about to take the opinion of the greatest English experts on the subject. I am directed to ask that this letter together with the Port Trust Engineer's letter, dated 15th July 1903, may be forwarded in continuation of the previous papers to the Government of India."

A further letter, the text of which is given below, was received by the Secretary of the Port Trust, from Mr. P. Glynn, Messent, the Engineer on special duty, with reference to the Chief Engineers' note:—Sir,—I have the honour to report that para. 2 of the Chief Engineer's note is hardly a correct statement of the case. The estimate of 4 1-2 lakhs was for lowering both the sill and bottom of the Dock to accommodate vessels of a greater draft. The difference in level is not the point. The question is the depth of the Dock for a vessel of a certain draft. Originally the maximum draft was 31', and when this was increased to 32' the Dock had to be deepened one foot to provide for that increase. 2. The sill was further lowered a foot in order to allow a vessel drawing 32 feet to enter or leave the Dock on any day in the year, that is, to provide for very low neap tides. 3. There will be 36'-3" of water in the Dock at H. W. O. N. T., and if a vessel drawing 32' entered on a tide one foot lower than the ordinary neap tides, she would have 3-3' under her keel as soon as she was inside the Dock. It will therefore be seen that the bottom of the Dock is quite low enough, especially when the improbability of its silting to any great extent is taken into consideration, and that the lowering of the Dock bottom does not necessarily follow on the lowering of the sill 4. I think it may be taken that there is no risk whatever of any vessel drawing up to 32' ever grounding in the proposed Dock, although with the sill a foot higher she would be prevented from entering or leaving at certain low neap tides. I could not advise any expenditure on further deepening, as I believe it to be entirely unnecessary. I would add that I cannot at all agree with the Chief Engineer that the consequence of a large steamer grounding in the Dock might be very serious. On the contrary, a Dock where the water is still and its level can be maintained until raised at next high water and there is an even bottom covered with a cushion of soft mud appears to offer very slight risks to a vessel grounding. As a matter of fact it is not all uncommon for vessels to lie aground in Docks at many ports. To show that there is not considered to be any risk in vessels doing so, I may say that all the liners including the Smith, Clan and Anchor lines frequently take the ground in the Glasgow Docks and the owners raise little or no objection to their doing so."

## ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

The hired transport Ranee, Captain W. S. Corran, which conveyed a portion of the Camel Corps to Berbera from Karachi, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening. The Ranee left Bombay on the 24th June for Karachi, where she embarked 317 camels and 7 horses for conveyance to Berbera. She left Berbera on the 15th instant empty. During the voyage she encountered strong south-west gales, and a heavy south-east sea to the eastward of Socotra, and thence to Bombay a fresh monsoon and high sea.—The transport Umballa, Captain C Hugill, which had conveyed 417 camels and about 100 followers to Berbera returned to Bombay yesterday evening. She left Berbera on the 16th instant with two native details on board.

## THE HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Arrangements have been made for a benefit match to be played (weather permitting) on the Cooperage to-morrow, when the Royal Artillery are to meet "A" team of the North Stafford Regiment. This is the first occasion on which these two teams will meet in the Harwood League Competition, and a close and exciting game is expected. The west side of the Cooperage ground will be enclosed for ticket-holders and tents provided in case of rain. Tickets Re. 1, to admit a subscriber and 2 ladies, may be had at Messrs Thompson and Taylor, the Army and Navy Stores, at the gate, and also from Mr. H. E. Procter of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company. The charity to which the proceeds are to be devoted should ensure a large sale of tickets. Should the weather necessitate a postponement of the match the tickets will be available for the next game.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding.

SEWERAGE OF MALABAR HILL DISTRICT.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee appointed by them to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report on the schemes received with his letter dated the 23rd April, 1902, for the sewerage of (a) the Malabar Hill District, (b) the villages of Wadala, Kher's, and Gowarl, and (c) the village of Dharavi. The Committee in their report stated that they saw no objection to the condition attached by Government to their sanction to the scheme for the sewerage of Sub-District No. 1 of the Malabar Hill District, namely, that the Corporation would undertake to close or alter the proposed outfall in such a way as might from time to time be prescribed by Government in case the outfall was found to be a nuisance by two arbitrator of whom one should be appointed by the Corporation and one by Government, and who should have the usual power of nominating an umpire. The Committee, therefore, begged to recommend that the undertaking required by Government be given.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the report be approved and adopted, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would inform Government that the Corporation agreed with the condition attached by them to their acceptance of the scheme of sewerage of the Malabar Hill District.

Mr. Kazi Kasburudin seconded the resolution.

Mr. S. D. Khote said the report had been supplied to many of the members only a few hours before they came to the meeting and had not been studied by them. The report at first sight appeared to be satisfactory, but when they considered the condition attached by Government, they would come to the conclusion that it was far from satisfactory. The condition sought to be imposed on them by Government would operate very harshly against the Corporation. If after spending money on the outfall the Government asked them to remove it, the money spent on it would be wasted. He moved an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the report be postponed.

Mr. Haji Usaf Haji Ismail seconded the amendment.

Dr. Katrak said the report did not require much time to consider it. It was a tentative scheme, and it was but natural that the Government should impose the condition in the interests of the public.

Dr. Viegas did not think anything would be gained by postponing the consideration of the report.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost and the original motion was carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF INSANITARY AREAS.

Mr. Kazi Kasbrudin, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed that a committee (named) be appointed to prepare in consultation with the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer, and submit to the Corporation to be forwarded to the City Improvement Trust a representation under Section 23 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, suggesting a scheme or schemes for the improvement of the congested and insanitary areas in the city. He said after what had been said in the Corporation regarding the Improvement Schemes of the Improvement Trust from time to time, he thought it was desirable to direct the attention of the Trust to those parts of the city which required urgent improvement.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

The Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said now that the Improvement Trust had made considerable progress with regard to their various existing schemes the Corporation should exercise the function imposed upon them by the Act, to prepare comprehensive schemes showing the different districts and localities that were in need of improvement. He suggested a rider to the effect that the committee should also submit a list showing localities in the different districts which were in urgent want of improvement and the order in which such improvement should be undertaken.

Mr. Kazi accepted the rider.

Mr. Macdonald said considering the comprehensive nature of the work to be entrusted to the committee it was desirable that a sub-committee should be appointed for each ward.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said as the committee proposed to be appointed was a large one it could be sub-divided as suggested by Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that the schemes such as proposed by Mr Kazi ought to have been first taken up by the Improvement Trust instead of launching into large and ambitious schemes. The Trust had proceeded in a wrong way from the beginning and now found themselves in embarrassed position.

The proposition together with the rider was adopted.

UNAUTHORISED BUILDINGS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. Kazi Kasbrudin moved: That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation, at as early a date as possible, a report giving the following information: "(a) Number of houses, portions of which were constructed without the permission of the Municipality and beyond the approved plans from January, 1902, to May, 1903. (b) How many of such contraventions were prosecuted? and the result of such prosecutions. (c) Has the Municipality done anything to get such unlawful constructions removed? If not, on whose responsibility they were allowed to remain?" He said the recent collapse of the Sitaram Buildings had made it advisable for him to move the proposition.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee seconded the proposition, which was carried.

PLAGUE SERUM.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, in accordance with a notice of motion moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to obtain, through the Health Officer, all the particulars of the experiments made in Bombay of the curative plague serum prepared by Dr. O. Terni, an Italian Bacteriologist, and sent out for trial by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India; and that a copy of Professor Haffkine's report on the said serum be also obtained and circulated among the members of the Corporation." He said the serum had been used in the Modikhana Plague Hospital, and it was worth ascertaining whether the experiment was successful. In order to eradicate the pestilence they ought not to leave a stone unturned.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition, which was carried.

ASSESSOR TO THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. N. N. Saher moved:—"That a committee (named) be appointed to advertise for and report on applications for the post of Assessor to be appointed by the Corporation under Section 43 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, 1898." He said having regard to the general complaints made against the Improvement Trust in the matter of the acquisition of private properties and against the awards of the Tribunal of Appeal, the only remedy they had was to appoint an assessor of their own. He had nothing to say against Mr. Chambers who had hitherto acted as their assessor and the Corporation might re-appoint him. But he (the speaker) might inform the Corporation that of late the number of appeals had considerably increased and so had been the fees. The fee of the President had increased to Rs. 1000 a month and that of each of the assessors to Rs. 500 a month. He thought the remuneration was such as to enable the Corporation to secure the services of the man.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said as Mr. Chambers had given them every satisfaction in the discharge of his duty, and he saw no reason why they should not re-appoint him.

Dr. Viegas and Mr. Setalvad opposed the motion, which, on a division, was lost.

SIDE-WALKS IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. Kazi Kasbrudin moved:—"In view of the recent legislation affecting pedestrians and on account of the numerous prosecutions of pedestrians for not using the side-walks, the Commissioner would inform the Corporation what, if any, steps have been taken (a) to keep such side-walks clear from obstructions, (b) to keep the same clean and fit to be used by the public." He said he had brought this proposition in view of the recent prosecutions in the Police Courts against pedestrians for not using footpaths and remarks made by one of the Magistrates on the condition of the footpaths. The defence made by some of those who were charged before the Magistrate was that the footpaths in Bombay were too slippery and in too dirty a condition for them to walk on them. It was, therefore, incumbent on the Municipality to keep those footpaths in a fit condition.

Mr. Khaili seconded the proposition. He said that one of the Presidency Magistrates had on personal inspection found the footpaths in Bhindy Bazaar and some other roads to be in an unfit condition to walk upon, and whenever the Police prosecuted pedestrians for not using those footpaths he simply warned and discharged them.

Mr. James Macdonald said the footpath from the Scotch Church right round Medows street was also in a bad condition. A number of projections from the shops in the street caused considerable inconvenience to the pedestrians.

Mr. Wacha said it was not possible in a large city like Bombay to insist upon people to walk on the footpath which were generally very narrow. Even in London where there were broad footpaths he had seen thousands of people walking on the carriage way. He thought the recent police prosecutions against pedestrians were vexatious and needless harrassing. He might inform the Corporation that a police regulation such as was in force to regulate pedestrian traffic was first introduced in the city in the time of the late Police Commissioner Sir Frank Souter, but it did not last for more than three days. Sir Frank was so impressed with the impracticability of the step that he abandoned it entirely. He hoped that their present Acting Police Commissioner would also desist from a step, which operated harshly on the poor classes of people.

(Concluded on page 6.)

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

### A RECORD AIRSHIP VOYAGE.

### M. BONNAT'S VISIT TO WINDSOR.

### THE VICTOR HUGO MUSEUM.

PARIS, JULY 3.

The record trip by steerable ballon for distance and speed was beaten by MM. Paul and Pierre Lebaudy's new balloon. The performance of the "Lebaudy" or—to give it its popular nickname—the "Jaune" (from its yellow colour), leaves all previous efforts along way behind. Its trip was taken over a measured route from Lavancourt to Bonniere (near Nantes, in the lower Seine valley) and back. Of course, a return journey is always necessary in the case of airship tests—otherwise it would be too easy to sail with the wind. The "Lebaudy" started at 5-10 p.m. the screw propellers being stopped at 7-56 p.m. A distance of 61 1-2 miles was covered in this interval of 2hr. 46 min., the speed working out at 22 1-4 miles an hour. In the car were three passengers, M. Jachmes, the pilot, and MM. Ray and Dey, engineers. The propellers preformed in all 147,398 revolutions, being at the rate of 837 a minute. Three hundred and seventy pounds of ballast was thrown out and the highest altitude reached was 660 feet. The "Lebaudy" will continue its experiments, which are highly interesting. The opinion of most people, however, they rather confirm the view that the problem of air navigation will never be satisfactorily solved on the "lighter than air" principle. MM. Lebaudy have at their command the highest engineering skill, which they are able to back up financially with lavish generosity. Their balloon is after all but an expensive, albeit splendid toy which cannot be used except in very fine weather. Its run was indeed at the rate of 11 yards a second from point to point, and at a rather higher rate if drifting be allowed for. For a long-distance trip this is very fine, but a speed of something like 22 yards a second must be reached to be independent of ordinary winds. There are several inventors who have made remarkable researches in the "heavier than air" line. If American or English millionaires showed the same princely interest in air navigation as the brothers Lebaudy the problem would not remain long unsolved. This is also the opinion of the technical correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" who writes that "if the practicable airship still remains to be discovered, at any rate the experiments of pioneers like the Lebaud, and Santos-Dumont are bringing us within measurable distance of the time when man will have conquered the atmospheric main by a 'heavier than air' ship."

M. Bonnat's visit to Windsor, the particulars of which have appeared in "La Temps," will add to the interesting recollections of his artistic career. He went over from Paris to dine and sleep at the Castle, eat at dinner near the Queen and between two maids of honour, and after a post-prandial cigar had been smoked had the honour of being taken over the Royal apartments, State and private, by the King, who showed him the Gainsboroughs, Laurences, the 18th century French miniature Sevres porcelain, and the library, and remained with him until one o'clock in the morning. The dinner was not a State affair. The King conversed in French all the time, and his hearty laughter sometimes showed him to be in capital health, and, despite the cares of State, in the enjoyment of the high spirits for which, as Prince of Wales, he was remarkable. The amiable and complimentary things he said about Paris, French art, and M. Bonnat fell from his lips with the easiest grace, and evidently were prompted by the "spur of this moment." The King told M. Bonnat anecdotes about some pieces of furniture to which he particularly called attention. They had belonged to the Royal apartments at Versailles. A French cook, hearing they were to be sold by auction for whatever they might bring, apprised George the Fourth, who sent an agent over Versailles to purchase for him. The lot he bought cost but a mere trifle. "A very good investment," said King Edward. "Their value has greatly risen since," M. Bonnat ventured to remark that Mr. Pierpont Morgan would not grudge millions to possess them.

M. Bonnat had been asked by the valet who waited on him at what o'clock next morning he would like to be called. At the hour he mentioned the sound of a softly-played air by a piper under his window awoke him. The originality of this matinal call charmed the painter and made him feel as if in a world of romance. The King, in taking M. Bonnat through the Throne Room at Windsor, spoke of a ceremony he witnessed there as remaining to this day in every detail fresh in his memory. The scene often recurs to him, and with sharp distinctness. This ceremony was the conferring of the Order of the Garter by Queen Victoria on Louis Philippe. King Edward said he was at the time a small child (a bambin). He would have been two years and seven months old. Louis Philippe went to see Queen Victoria for the first time at Windsor in October, 1844. M. Bonnat, speaking of Windsor and its Royal inmates, said: "It dates from the time of Froissart, and has been brought into conformity with every succeeding age. The present King has made many alterations that are improvements, and introduced electric light. The castle in the course of ages has lost any grim frown that it might have worn in its youth. It looks very grand, and yet kindly. The Court is extremely dignified. The King's affability is in the ways in which it shows itself unique as his situation in the world is unique. The Queen, not satisfied with being beautiful, wins hearts by amiability." M. Bonnat is the painter of Presidents of the Republic. He began with Thiers. There are portraits by him of all the Presidents, succeeding MacMahon. That of M. Grevy as a work of art should rank above all the others. The pencil of death had already begun to sharpen the features of Thiers when he sat to Bonnat, and the painter conveyed this alteration in his portrait, which at once became famous.

At half-past ten on Tuesday morning the Victor Hugo Museum was inaugurated. M. Paul Meurice presented the museum to the City of Paris in his name and those of Georges and Jeanne Hugo. The inauguration was attended by many celebrated literary personages, and by a delegation from the Shakespearean Committee in London and representatives of the French colony in Madrid. An enormous wreath was sent by the members of the Comedie Francaise, on which were the words "From the House of Moliere to the House of Victor Hugo." Speeches were made by M. Claretie, M. Meurice and M. de Selves. On Tuesday afternoon various ceremonies took place in the Museum. No. 26, Place des Vosges, where the Museum is situated, has remained practically untouched since its construction in the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is a three-storied red-brick building, and the rooms are large and lofty. Some of the best drawings and posters in the house are to be seen as one walks upstairs, for the walls have been covered with works by Rochegrosse, Pilotell, Boyhet, and Bayard. The posters are particularly interesting, and the first that attracts attention is that which was printed for the second representation of "Ruy Blas" which was given at the Odeon Theatre on February 20, 1872. Close to this is one of "Marion Delorme" which was produced on February 10, 1872, the chief actors being Mlle Favart, MM. Got, Delaunay, Mounet-Sully, and Coquelin cadet. Another interesting poster, hanging on the staircase, is that announcing the first performance in France of "Rigoletto," which was sung at the Italian Opera House in Paris on February 19, 1857, with Mario, Corsi, Angelini, Narisi, Mlle. Frezzolini, and Mme. Alboni in the cast. Many paintings in the museum are those of artists still living, such as Jean-Paul, Laurens and Bonnat, the latter having executed the work representing Victor Hugo on his death bed which lies in the poet's bedroom.

The room that Victor Hugo used as his dining-room is now full of Japanese and Chinese furniture and Oriental bibelots which he collected during his career. The bedroom has remained practically the same as it was when he left it, and is the only one that at present looks in any way inhabitable. The walnut bedstead has been replaced, and so has the

statue representing the French Republic. The drawing-room is entirely devoted to the exhibition of drawings by Victor Hugo himself, which show how he loved grotesque subjects, for scenes representing public executions, the abominations that occurred during the Revolution, and men and women encircled by venomous snakes are to be seen, everywhere. Although this collection is what will attract many people to the museum, it cannot be said that Victor Hugo was anything of an artist. The drawings, although original, would receive but scant approval were they by any one less celebrated. There is one work which is sure to be much criticised. It was drawn during the siege for Paul Meurice. What it really represents it is difficult to say, but it looks like a cathedral in the middle of a river, on the banks of which is a man nailed to a crucifix. The frame for this was carved by Hugo, and on it he put his name in huge letters. The poet often signed his name boldly in the centre of a canvas, and then painted around it, the painting being microscopic in comparison with the signature. The museum lacks tapestries, for besides that placed on the staircase and another on the bedroom ceiling there are not any worth mentioning. As to the furniture, most of it was carved by Hugo, as well as the mantelpieces, while all the fireplaces in the house were designed by him. In the library, where there is not yet one single book, there are several photographs representing Victor Hugo at different periods of his life, and also a few sketches of the notable persons with whom the poet was acquainted, Lord Shrewsbury being in the collection. Among the jokes that appeared in one of the comic newspapers of sixty years ago there is one that has been framed and placed in the museum. In answer to a gentleman who complained that the price of a room in the Place des Vosges was expensive the landlord replied, "Expensive! Did you say expensive? Why, you seem to forget that from your windows you will be able to see Victor Hugo jump out of bed at least three times a week!"

The "Matin" publishes an account of another view which its Marseilles correspondent has had with M. Ilg, Prime Minister to the Emperor, Menelik. This is the account:—M. Ilg affirmed that relations between France and Ethiopia were excellent. There had, it was true, been some difficulties between M. Lagarde and the Emperor Menelik, who was displeased at certain clauses in the railway convention on the ground that they infringed on his sovereign rights. But all misunderstanding had now disappeared as a result of loyal explanations. As to the co-operation of the Abyssinian troops in the operations against the Mullah the following was, he said, the actual state of things:—The Emperor regards the Mullah as an adversary who may become dangerous for himself, and is watching to prevent him coming too near to his own territory. He is determined to prevent his intruding not only on Abyssinian territory but also in the territories subject to Abyssinian influence in consequence of long established relations. There is the whole question. The Emperor will certainly not object to common action with the British, but he will not seek it. He is strong enough to defend himself against the Mullah, and even to attack him should he be threatened any day.

The very last week of High Life—phoretically written as pronounced by the best French authorities, High Liffe—is over, and everybody is glad of it. Human nature could not stand a much longer continuance of amusements, entailing an amount of fatigue to which the strongest would succumb. Races, balls, dinners, and suppers have never been so brilliant or numerous as this year. It is always the way with Parisians; weeks and sometimes months slip by monotonously, and then, as spring merges into summer, they wake up to the consciousness that if something is not invented soon it will be too late for anything but Aix-les-Bains and Trouville revelry. Society rested on its oars last week and proposed to renew its strength by outdoor sports at the various delightful resorts in the capital's environs, by automobile sports to Fontainebleau, Compiegne, and other places. But the weather spoiled a good many plans for outdoor diversion. "A perfect deluge! Mid winter! Dogs weather! Wolfs weather!" Such were fragments of phrases to be heard on the boulevards. The poets hid their diminished heads and kept their odes to the sun in reserve for the distant future. The hotel and lodging house keepers at the seaside wrung their hands in mute despair. However, the excessive heat that has prevailed for the past two or three days is causing the Parisians to tear away from the capital as fast as they can, and the villes deaux are already very full.

The Senate has discussed the Bill adopted by the Chamber providing that Communal authorities shall be compelled to erect school buildings. M. Chaumie supported the measure, which several speakers criticised. M. Berand, the Reporter, said that there was nothing arbitrary in the Bill. It only compelled the Communes to respect the laws. M. Sebline accused the Government of having closed too many Congregational schools. The Law of 1902, he said, was badly applied and badly drafted. M. Combes, the Premier, maintained that the Law of 1901 was not the only reason for the introduction of the Bill under discussion. The Government had nowhere closed Congregational schools where pupils could not be accommodated elsewhere. M. Combes then spoke of the demonstrations which followed the closing of the schools and of the verdicts given by certain courts. The Premier concluded by saying that the Government, confident of the support of the country, demanded the enforcement of the Law of 1902. (Loud cheers.) M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the ex-Premier, said that results had been expected, from the law of 1901 for which it was not intended, particularly as regarded the whole question of education. He estimated the expense which would result from the construction of schools at 110,000,000 francs, and the expenses which would be involved by salaries at 12,000,000 francs. He saw no way of obtaining these amounts. The schools opened under the law of 1886 by lay societies did not, he added, come under the law of 1901, which was a necessary law. The rejection by one Chamber of the authorisations demanded by the congregations seemed to him an insufficient reason for refusing these demands, and contrary to the law of 1901. An irritating situation had been brought about by irregularities in the application of the law of 1901. Certain militant congregations had laboured to bring about this situation, but their plans must be baffled. The Government must not fall into the error of making reprisals, or going beyond the law, for such a course would render the law of 1901 ineffective, and would retard the progress of the impressionable modern spirit. In conclusion M. Waldeck-Rousseau said; "You prosecute and disperse the monks; the country will be with you, but only on condition that your judicial sentences are based on laws which have been regularly voted." (Cheers from several parts of the House.) The Senate decided by 183 votes to 95 to pass to the discussion of the articles of the Bill, a decision which was greeted with applause on the Left. Several articles were subsequently adopted, and the debate was then adjourned.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

ST. JAMES.

FRIDAY.

6 p.m.—Vigil, Evensong (Choral). Hymns 418 and 431.

SATURDAY.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 418, 315 and 422.

MRS. FITZPATRICK, of Brooklyn, having called Miss Story, of the same city, an "old maid," was haled up before the court. The magistrate said that when one woman called another woman who was so unfortunate as to be over thirty years of age and unmarried an "old maid," she was guilty of disorderly conduct. Mrs. Fitzpatrick was committed for trial.

AT Enneaston, a village near Newbury, two swarms of bees took possession, one after the other, of the pillar-box, with the result that no one was able to post letters between Saturday evening and the following Tuesday afternoon. The postman called in the assistance of a bee-keeper to clear the box, but the bees returned, and he has had to collect the letters from the houses of the villagers.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice G. Jacob, I. C. S., assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Judge at Bombay on the 11th July in the afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. Batty, M. A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., resumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge at Bombay on the 6th July in the forenoon.

Captain F. W. Wodehouse, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, on return to duty, acts as Political Agent, Cutch, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Snell, retiring, pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Mungovan, Third Grade Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Sholapur to Poona, and placed under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, pending further orders.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, B. A, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed Clerk of the Crown, vice Mr. M. H. Sterling, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, deceased, with effect from the 11th July.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S, Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the district of Ahmedabad, is empowered to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Mr. E. Priestley is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Thana District.

The Reverend G. R. A. Courtice is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 19th May.

Lieutenant C. B. McConaghy, M.B., I. M. S, held charge of the office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, from the forenoon of the 2nd to the forenoon of the 20th April in addition to his own duties.

Assistant Surgeon J. Macqueen was in charge of the current duties of the Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor, in addition to his own from the 9th April to the 11th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Corkery, I.M.S., has been reappointed Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Major J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., or pending further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th November 1902.

Mrs. C. De Monte, L. M. & S., has been allowed an extension by four months of the leave on medical certificate granted to her.

Mr. C. F. Simon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara District, during the absence of Mr. Proes on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. White, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, is promoted to the rank of Acting Chief Engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. G. Palliser, M. Inst, C. E, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, viz. from 23rd March to 22nd April.

## A MAHOMEDAN SANITARIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity that no attempt as yet appears to have been made to meet the long-felt want of a sanitarium for the Mahomedan community in general. A few of these have been opened by some of the leading Borahs, Khojas—and, if I mistake not, by the Memons also—for the exclusive use of the members of their respective communities, but that could not be said to have satisfied the want of the rest of the Mahomedans, who are evidently much in need of such resorts. Those who are acquainted with the true conditions of a Mahomedan's indoor life can only fully realize the incalculable benefit such a measure would confer upon the community in general. It needs no mention that the absence of such facilities in a place like Bombay for those who have to live in thickly crowded places and who cannot afford to take up accommodative and sanitary houses on the outskirts without going to expenses somewhat beyond their means is to a very great extent responsible for the increased death rate especially amongst purdah ladies from consumption, pleurisy, pneumonia, and similar complaints. Experience has shown that regard to sanitary principles at home is seldom paid as it should be, and every effort to preach the importance of such a measure is lost upon them merely because their present abodes are hardly worth giving any touch of improvement to, and availing of, the benefit of change, for health is scarcely within their reach. So if the proposal was to be carried out the benefit accruing from it would be astounding. I may as well mention here that I have had the pleasure of interviewing some of the leading members of the community upon the matter, and I find that they are in deep sympathy with the movement, and that they promise to render every assistance possible to give it practical shape, but would rather like to see the pros and cons of the matter freely discussed in the public press before proceeding any further in the matter. In the event of the proposal meeting with approbation, of course the question of approaching the Government in the matter will be duly considered. I consider it the duty of every enlightened and public spirited member who has the welfare of the community at heart to give us the benefit of his suggestions. I shall be happy to give the names of those who have given their sympathy to this movement later on.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, July 23. S. A. R.

## A MILL DISPUTE.

### PURCHASE OF COTTON GIN STORES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagri, carrying on business as a merchant at Apollo Street, against S. Bashiddin Mahomedan, residing at Meerut, and Mahomed Sulijan and Goolam Sahib, Mahomedans residing at Khundwa, in which the plaintiff prayed for judgment for the sum of Rs. 2,239-3-6 as the price of goods sold, or in the alternative as damages with interest and costs. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Baha-durji, instructed by Mr. D. D. Romer, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that in November, 1902, the defendants purchased from him in Bombay ginning stores and cotton gins with accessories, and that he packed the goods and delivered them at the Wari Bunder station. Defendants had agreed to pay for the goods upon their being delivered at that station. The plaintiff delivered the goods to the railway receipts, and tendered them to the defendants who were unable to pay for them, and allowed the receipts to remain with the plaintiff. Some of the goods were, on their arrival at Khandwa, delivered subsequently to the defendants, who, however, failed to pay for them. On the 15th November, 1902, the undelivered goods were sold by the plaintiff by public auction at the defendants' risk, and realised Rs 1,225-3-7, leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,192-4-4, which, together with charges, made a total of Rs. 2,239-3-6. The defence was that the first defendant was the sole proprietor of the Bashire Mill at Khandwa, and that the second defendant was only the manager thereof. The third defendant never was a partner nor had he anything to do with the mill. Defendants denied having purchased the goods or the plaintiff having tendered to them any railway receipts, or his having any cause of action against them. He had not suffered the damages he now claimed inasmuch as he sold the goods in an improper manner, whereby he realised much less than he would otherwise have done.

His lordship, in giving his judgment, said that the articles were delivered by the plaintiff in three lots. The learned judge said he fully relied on the genuineness of the books produced by the plaintiff. They were not fabricated for the purposes of the suit. Defendant No. 2 was present at the time of the ordering of the goods from the plaintiff, and his lordship did not believe his story that he never visited the plaintiff's shop or godown. He was the patron of the Bashire Mill at Khandwa, and as such was both owner and partner with defendant No. 1. The sale of the undelivered portion of the goods in Bombay by the plaintiff was justified by the circumstances of the case. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,239-3-6, with costs throughout and interest on the judgment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## SIDHI SAILORS ON THE SPREE.

### A FATAL RESULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Dorabshaw Kalkhosru, a Parsee, with disorderly behaviour. Mr. Grennan, Superintendent of Police, A. Division, conducted the prosecution. Lieutenant Bellis, R. N., of H. M. S. Perseus, was present in court.

Mr. W. G. Vowels, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, said that on Monday evening last he saw some disturbance in the Barrack Street from the verandah of his house in the Town Barracks. He saw three police sepoys holding a Sidhi seaman in man-of-war costume, and a large crowd was collected round them. A Parsee, whom the witness identified as the accused, came out of the crowd and started hitting the Sidhi. The seaman was knocked down by the accused, who continued to assault him after he had fallen. The seaman bled very much on account of a blow he received on his mouth. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Emily Goldsworthy said that on the evening in question he saw four Sidhi seamen in Barrack Street. One of them was very much under the influence of liquor. A sepoy tried to get him away, and the seaman thrice went a short distance and came back as the crowd was jeering. The accused came out of the crowed and hit the seaman on the face causing a bleeding wound, and then ran away.

Byramjee Khurshedjee, a liquor-shop-keeper, examined by Mr. Grennan, said that four Sidhi seamen came to his shop that evening and each had two-annas worth of Mosambi liquor. In about two minutes they left his shop and became disorderly on the road. Two of them were rushing at the people who were passing, but the other two who were somewhat sober took one man away. They came back to take the other, but he could not be got out, and so they left him and went away. Three sepoys and a Parsee came and they succeeded in pushing him out in the direction of the Commissariat. The Parsee struck the Sidhi, who bled from his mouth.

Questioned by the Court the witness said as the Sidhi refused to move up, the sepoys and the Parsee struck and kicked him. Prior to coming to his shop the Sidhis had been drinking. They would not have been disorderly but for the crowd shouting at them.

Inspector Walker deposed that three policemen brought the seaman Shaik Mahomed to him on Monday evening. As he was bleeding from his upper lip he was sent to the hospital where he was treated. He put certain questions to the Sidhi, the latter replied that he had been assaulted by a Parsee, in consequence of which he (witness) released him as a prisoner and made him a complainant. At about ten o'clock he took him to Superintendent Grennan's bungalow in a victoria. He sent his Jamadar to inform Mr. Grennan about his arrival and he himself stood outside on the footpath with the Sidhi. They had not stood there for more than three minutes when the Sidhi ran away. He followed him and saw him enter the western entrance of the Yacht Club. He saw him come out by the other gate and go straight to the Apollo Bunder. He went down the steps and suddenly disappeared. The body was subsequently recovered off Ballard Pier.

The police sepoys Nos. 795, A., 1492, A., and 1810 A. said the Sidhi Shaik Mahomed created a disturbance in Barrack Street on the evening in question. He was warned to leave the place quietly but he would not go. It was with very great difficulty that they could seize him. A large crowd had assembled there, and the accused came out of the crowd and gave the seaman two or three blows on the mouth. The accused then ran away and they removed the injured seaman to Mr. Walker's bungalow.

The Magistrate framed a charge of causing hurt to Shaikh Mahomed against the accused.

The accused stated in his defence that three policemen could not secure the seaman who was creating a disturbance on the road, and they asked him to help them. He did give a blow to the seaman, but the injury sustained by him was caused by the fall and not by the blow. The seaman had fallen on the ground before he touched him. There was no enmity between him and the seaman. He went to help the police sepoys at their request. He had witnesses to call.

The case stands adjourned till this morning.

At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Shaik Mahomed, aged about twenty-six years, a Sidhi boy on board his Majesty's ship Perseus. The evidence showed that on Monday afternoon the deceased and another Sidhi boy went ashore on leave. They both got drunk, and about half past 5 o'clock the same evening the deceased was taken in a back lorry to Inspector Walker of the Bombay Police at the Bazaar Gate Police Station by a police man on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The deceased was then under the influence of liquor, and had a cut on the upper lip from which he was bleeding. Inspector Walker ordered him to be taken to the Cowasjee Tejpal Hospital. Shortly afterwards Mr. Walker ascertained that the deceased had been assaulted by somebody, and being a navy man, when he was brought back from the hospital, he (Mr. Walker) took him to Superintendent Grennan at Wodehouse Road. While waiting on the footpath outside the bungalow, Mr. Walker saw the deceased suddenly running away. Mr. Walker hailed him, but the man gave no heed. Mr. Walker followed him and saw him going straight to the steps of the Apollo Bunder and disappear. This was about 6-30 p.m. It was pretty dark and drizzling. Mr. Walker went to the Bunder but could see nothing. A tony was hailed, and a search was made for the missing man but without success. It was stated that the steps at the Bunder were very slippery specially in the monsoon, and it was thought that the deceased while getting down the steps might have accidently slipped and fallen into the sea. The body of the deceased was found by the police on Wednesday evening floating in the sea off Ballard pier. It was removed from the water and conveyed to the Morgue. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning, and added a rider to the effect that it should be considered by the responsible authorities whether it was not desirable for a rail to be put on the Bander steps.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Dr. N. N. Katrak said most of the footpaths in Bombay were paved with stones, which got so much heated in the hot weather that the people naturally avoided to walk on them barefooted. He thought as had been suggested by him on a previous occasion wood pavement should be substituted for stone pavement.

Mr. Batista said people should be taught to walk on the path to avoid accidents. He did not think the police were unnecessarily harsh.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said, if the Corporation had not provided good footpaths for people it was not right to enforce the law with so much rigour. He said much would be gained by educating people instead of harrassing and prosecuting them.

The proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried.

### FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. N. N. Katrak moved:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to an editorial appearing at page 386 of the issue of 24th June, 1903, of the Indian Municipal Journal, under the heading Fighting the Plague, and he be requested to report whether, and if so how far, the measure suggested therein, viz. the creation of small native villages composed of cheap and semi-permanent huts in the northern part of the city for the poor and labouring classes is feasible and desirable as a plague measure and also as a measure for locating people temporarily displaced by the operations of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and if, in his opinion, the course suggested is desirable and feasible, to suggest ways and means by which the measure suggested can be tried as an experiment on a small scale or be carried out on a large scale either conjointly or severally by Government, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and the Municipality.

Dr. Master seconded the proposition.

The debate on the proposition was not concluded when the Corporation, adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

THE keeper of the Canse Wood, Kenilworth, who had been missing, was found dead in the wood. He had been shot in the back of the head, and was carrying no gun. Everything points to foul play.

HUGO JACOBI, a wooden-armed army pensioner of Biogen-on-the-Rhine, became intoxicated on the night of his birthday. He felled four policemen with his wooden arm, cracked a beer-house keeper's head, smashed all the crockery in the establishment and finally smashed his arm. He is now in prison.

A LITTLE Philadelphia boy insisted on helping to lay a stair carpet, when the family got home on the scene and interfered with the work. Tommy tried to grab the fellow, but the latter dodged and Tommy and the box of tacks rolled down the stairs. While one of the doctors treated the bumps, the other extracted the tacks from his head.

## BOMBAY CROP PROSPECTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 14th July, are published in this week's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—Rain during week throughout the district, 3 inches 50 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 4 inches 46 cents at Keti Bandar, minimum 1 inch 3 cents at Kotri; for season 4 inches 61 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 6 inches 47 cents at Keti Bandar, minimum 1 inch 95 cents at Kotri. River at Kotri on 20th, 14 feet against 14 feet 3 3-5 inches on same date last year. Sowing of kharif crops and transplantation of rice in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle healthy and sufficient. Price of jowari 19 seers per rupee. Prices of other food-grains stationary.

Sukkur.—Rain during week throughout the district, 99 cents at Sukkur, in the district maximum 2 inches 7 cents at Pano Akil mahal, minimum 6 cents at Ubauro. River 12 feet 8 2 5 inches against 11 feet 9 3-5 inches on same date last year. Sowing of kharif crops and transplantation of rice in progress. Early jowari crops green. Fodder-supply sufficient, but dear in parts of Sukkur taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient.

Larkana.—Rain during week throughout the district, 2 inches 29 cents at Larkana, in the district maximum 2 inches 34 cents at Labdarya, minimum 50 cents at Jobi. Rainfall beneficial to crops. Transplantation of rice and sowing of other kharif crops progressing. Agricultural prospects improving owing to recent rainfall and rise in river. Locusts appeared in parts of Kambar taluka. Fodder supply adequate except in parts of Mehar, Labdarya, Kakar and Dadu talukas. Agricultural stock healthy and sufficient. Water-supply insufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Hyderabad.—Rain during week throughout the district, 1 inch 37 cents at Hyderabad, in the district maximum 3 inches 34 cents, minimum 40 cents. Rainfall favourable for cultivation. Kharif operations progressing. Transplantation of rice continues in parts of Tando Bago, Guni and Badin talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient, and in good condition in nine talukas, in fair condition in one taluka, and in poor condition in two talukas. Water-supply insufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain during week 88 cents at Jacobabad, in the district maximum 3 inches 10 cents at Shahdadpur, minimum 16 cents at Kashmor; for season 1 inch 1 cent at Jacobabad. Rainfall beneficial to crops. Sowing of jowari nearly completed, and of bajri in progress. Transplantation of rice continues. Crops damaged by caterpillars in parts of Kashmor taluka, and by grasshoppers in parts of three talukas. Locusts appeared in parts of Thul Taluka, but did no damage. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Thul and Kandkot talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water deficient in Begari canal in Kandkot taluka.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 4 inches 49 cents at Khipra, minimum 95 cents at Mithi. Kharif cultivation progressing. Cotton plants slightly damaged by insects in parts of Umarkot and Mirpur Khas talukas. Young crops green and flourishing. Fodder-supply adequate. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply insufficient in Mithrau canal in Jamesabad taluka, and in Dhora Nara canal in Khipra taluka. Price of bajri fallen from 16 to 17 seers per rupee at Umarkot, and of wheat from 15 to 16 seers per rupee at Mirpur Khas. Prices of other food-grains stationary.

Ahmedabad.—Rain during week 5 inches 20 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 5 inches 23 cents at Dascroi, minimum 54 cents at Modasa; for season 6 inches 19 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 8 inches 63 cents at Modasa, minimum 2 inches 13 cents at Viramgam. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Dhandhuka, Gogha and Viramgam talukas. Sowing of bajri, jowari and cotton in progress in almost all talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Price of jowari 19 seers, of bajri 17 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 14 seers 40 tolas, and of rice second sort 9 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 5-10-0 per 1,000 bundles, and of jowari Rs. 6 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 15 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 4 inches 35 cents at Jhalod, minimum 30 cents at Kalol; for season 2 inches 51 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 6 inches 45 cents at Kalol, minimum 1 inch 72 cents at Halol. Sowing commenced in all talukas. Locusts appeared in parts of Godhra taluka, but did no damage. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Prices of foodgrains steady.

Kaira.—Rain during week 3 inches 57 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 4 inches 53 cents at Nadiad, minimum 2 inches 99 cents at Kapadvanj; for season 4 inches 78 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 9 inches 11 cents at Matar, minimum 3 inches 23 cents at Kapadvanj. Sowing of bajri and rice progressing. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Average price of bajri 20 seers 3 chataks, of rice 9 seers 5 chataks, and of wheat 14 seers 1 chatak per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week maximum 3 inches 1 cent at Broach, minimum 3 inches 89 cents at Ankleswar; for season maximum 14 inches 57 cents at Broach, minimum 6 inches 72 cents at Jambusar. Sowing of cotton, bajri and rice commenced in all talukas. Lands being prepared for sowing of bajri and jowari crops. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply plentiful. Prices of jowari 21, of bajri 18, of rice 10, and of wheat 12 seers per rupee.

Surat.—Rain during week 5 inches 93 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 9 inches 87 cents at Pardi, minimum 2 inches 64 cents at Mandvi; for season 11 inches 28 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 24 inches 11 cents at Pardi, minimum 8 inches 57 cents at Chorasi. Above rain needed for transplantation of rice seedlings in northern and eastern parts of Valod patha. Sowing of rice in progress in parts of Mandvi taluka. Transplantation of rice seedlings commenced in parts of Chikhli and Bulsar talukas and Velod patha, and progressing in parts of Pardi, Bardoli and Jalalpor talukas. Sowing of kharif crops completed in Valod patha and continues in parts of Olpad, Mandvi, Chorasi, Sachin, Jalalpor and Pardi talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, total of week 9 inches 61 cents; total to date 43 inches 54 cents, being 6 inches 23 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 16th and 18th, 2° cool on 21st, and 3° cool on 20th; temperature normal on 15th, 17th and 19th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Rain during week 15 inches 50 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 11 inches 75 cents at Mahim; for season 64 inches 48 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 42 inches 27 cents at Shahapur, minimum 34 inches 81 cents at Mahim. Transplantation progressing. Crops in good condition in Valod patha and continues in parts of Olpad, Mandvi, Chorasi, Sachin, Jalalpor and Pardi talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kolaba.—Heavy rain during week throughout the district, maximum 36 inches 15 cents at Mangaon, minimum 13 inches 25 cents at Alibag; for season 43 inches 84 cents at Alibag in the district maximum 85 inches 70 cents at Mangaon, minimum 29 inches 43 cents at Panvel. Transplantation continues. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Price of jowari 19 seers, of bajri 17 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 14 seers 40 tolas, and of rice second sort 9 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 5-10-0 per 1,000 bundles, and of jowari Rs. 6 per 100 bundles.

Ratnagiri.—Good rain during week throughout the district, 16 inches 33 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 24 inches 92 cents at Mandangal, minimum 7 inches 87 cents at Devgad; for season 52 inches 42 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 83 inches 51 cents at Vengurla, minimum 32 inches 15 cents at Chiplun. Sowing or minor crops completed. Transplantation of early crops almost completed, and of crops late progressing. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Khandesh.—Good rain during week throughout the district, 1 inch 27 cents at Dhulia in the district maximum 4 inches 31 cents, Shirpur, minimum 31 cents at Erandol; for season 8 inches 77 cents, Dhulia, in the district maximum 11 inches 90 cents at Bhusaval, minimum 3 inches 3 cents at Navapur. More rain needed for sowing operations in parts of Navapur petha. Sowing of kharif crops completed throughout the district except in Navapur petha. Locusts appeared in two talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Price of wheat 11 seers 12 chatak, of bajri 20 seers 6 chataks, of jowari 21 seers 8 chataks, and of rice 7 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Nasik.—Rain during week 1 inch 16 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 14 inches 75 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 13 cents at Nandgaon; for season 5 inches 80 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 29 inches 41 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 4 inches 99 cents at Nandgaon. Rainfall generally sufficient throughout the district except in Sinnar taluka where it is deficient. Sowing operations in progress. Cotton and jowari crops generally in good condition. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets commenced in parts of Nasik, Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Sowing retarded in parts of Chandor taluka on account of caterpillars destroying the sprouts. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of rice and bajri fallen in Dindori taluka, and of bajri and hill-millets risen in Peint taluka. Price of wheat fallen in Nandgaon taluka.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 95 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 33 cents at Nevasa, minimum 15 cents at Karjat; for season 16 inches 25 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 11 inches 98 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 3 inches 50 cents at Kopergaon. Sowing of cotton almost completed, and of bajri in progress in some places. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of jowari at Ahmednagar 28 seers 70 tolas per rupee, and of other food-grains stationary. Price of kardi 192 lbs. per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week throughout the district; 3 inches 52 cents at Poona; in the district maximum 8 inches 67 cents at Mulshi minimum 28 cents at Indapur; for season 12 inches 43 cents at Poona in the district maximum 15 inches 85 cents at Mulshi minimum 5 inches 34 cents at Dhond. Rainfall sufficient. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets commenced in the western portion of the district. Sowing of bajri in progress throughout the district. Locusts appeared in parts of Purandhar taluka. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply adequate. Price of bajri at Poona 35 lbs 10 tolas, of jowari 39 lbs 5 tolas, of rice 18 lbs 15 tolas, of wheat 18 lbs, 15 tolas of kardi 133 lbs, and of grass 111 lbs per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 44 cents at Sholapur in the district maximum 84 cents at Mal-Ras, minimum 14 cents at Pandharpur; for season maximum 12 inches 18 cents at Sholapur, minimum 3 inches 80 cents at Sangola. More rain needed in parts of Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in all talukas. Fodder-supply plentiful. Cattle in good condition but barely sufficient for agricultural operations. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady in Barsi, Madha and Sangola talukas and slightly fallen elsewhere.

Satara.—Rain during week 10 inches at Satara, in the district maximum 23 inches 72 cents at Javli, minimum 1 inch 15 cents at Man; for season 15 inches 45 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 21 inches 55 cents at Javli, minimum 5 inches 3 cents at Man. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets and sowing of other kharif crops in progress. Weeding continues. Young rice, hill-millets and other kharif crops generally in good condition. Supply of fodder and pasturage sufficient. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of jowari and bajri stationary.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 90 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 87 cents at Badami, minimum 23 cents at Indi. Sowing of kharif crops continues in 6 talukas, almost completed in Bagevadi and Muddebihal talukas, and ceased in parts of Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund talukas for want of sufficient rain. More rain needed especially in parts of Muddebihal, Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund talukas. Grasshoppers damaging young crops in parts of Indi and Bijapur talukas. Caterpillars damaging seedlings in parts of Badami taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition, except in parts of Hungund taluka. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Bagalkot taluka. Prices of food-grains at Bijapur stationary.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 9 inches 22 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 19 inches 30 cents at Chandgad, minimum 74 cents at Athni; for season 20 inches 53 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 44 inches 57 cents at Chandgad, minimum 6 inches 55 cents at Gokak. More rain needed in parts of Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri petha. Rice crops in good condition in parts of Belgaum and Sampgaon talukas and Chandgad petha. Jowari crop greatly benefited by recent rainfall. Sowing of jowari in progress in the sault instituted in the year 1878, opened a talukas, and of minor crops in 4 talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 9 inches 79 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 3 inches 70 cents at Hangal, minimum 18 cents at Nargund; for season 7 inches 46 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 10 inches 30 cents at Hangal, minimum 3 inches 66 cents at Navalgund. Sowing of early jowari in progress except in Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas and Nargund and Mundargi pethas, where more rain is urgently needed for further kharif sowings. Standing crops improved by recent rainfall, but more rain is generally needed throughout the district. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Prices of food-grains and kardi at Dharwar stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week 5 inches 37 cents at Karwar in the district maximum 21 inches 10 cents at Sidapur, minimum 5 inches 2 cents at Haliyal; for season 74 inches 21 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 77 inches 68 cents at Kumta, minimum 11 inches 65 cents at Mundgod. More rain needed in parts of Haliyal taluka and Mundgod petha. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 11 seers per rupee.

## PROPERTY DEDICATED TO A HINDU SHRINE.

### SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

At the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard an application for the appointment of a receiver in connection with a suit filed by Shrimant Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Gordhanlaljee Girdhariji Maharaj, the High priest of Shri Nathji in Shiad, alias Nathdwara, in the territories of his Highness the Maharana of Oodeypoor in Meywar, by his constituted attorney Parmanandas Pranvallabhdas, against Goswami Shri Vallabhlaljee Girdhariji Mararaj of Girirej, a minor, and Rayji Nagji. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff is the high priest of the shrine of Shri Nathjee, situated at Nathdwara in Meywar, and as such high priest was entitled to the possession and management of the whole of the property belonging or dedicated to the shrine. The shrine is held in great esteem and veneration by the Vishnava sect of the Hindus, and large bequests and presents of land, money, and other things are from time to time made to it by Hindus of the sect in various parts of India and adjoining countries, and offerings are also made to the shrine. In order that the

## PURELY PERSONAL.

Journalism is beginning to get something like the recognition in England which it has enjoyed in other countries. It is one of the signs of the times that everybody is delighted at the promotion to the dignity of a peerage of a great newspaper proprietor; I am sure there will not be a discordant voice in the comments on Sir Edward Lawson's success in reaching so high a distinction. One of the men of vast wealth who never even give a hint of their wealth, good-natured and good-humoured, anxious to make everybody happy, Sir Edward Lawson, as we must still call him, has reached a position of personal popularity, which is almost as enviable as his prosperity. In Fleet Street you may see him any day, for he sticks to his work in his office almost as regularly as if he were beginning life; and brilliant as so many of the men who have written for the "Daily Telegraph" are, there has never been connected with the paper one who had a truer journalistic genius than its proprietor. Those who regard Sir Edward Lawson merely as a capitalist do him a great injustice. He was a journalist long before he was a capitalist, and he is a journalist still, with perfect and prompt appreciation of the demands of journalism, and as up-to-date as though he were a youth starting but yesterday.

I know few speakers as good in our times. Once I heard him deliver an address on Edmund Burke when the medallion in his honour was unveiled by Lord Rosebery, which was one of the most charming and eloquent tributes I ever heard to the illustrious Irish statement—full of eloquence, feeling, and picturesqueness. Perhaps Sir Edward Lawson is seen at even greater advantage as a host than in any other capacity. If you visit him at Hall Barn you see him at the head of a table of twenty guests—relatives, friends; and his face beams quietly as he looks around and sees that everybody is happy. He has had many bereavements that have dimmed some of the happiness of his life; and now and then a shade crosses his face and just gives a glimpse into depths that are carefully hidden from the general eye, for he is a man of ardent and deep feelings. Now that his life has received perhaps the highest distinction which he ever desired, may he live long to enjoy it.

There will be a certain sense that it had better be so, among those who knew Sir Joseph Pease when they read of his death. He had outlived his great prosperity and the fame of his historic and splendid firm. I have not seen him for many months, but I am told by those who did that he bore the terrible charge which had reduced him from abounding wealth to poverty with simple dignity and patience, and that he even tried to make people believe that he did not realise all that had happened. The smash of the Pease firm was indeed one of the darkest surprises of our commercial life, and was only to be accounted for by some big miscalculations in an age that tempts men to rush into gigantic undertakings where a small slip, a single turn of the market, a bad week, may bring down even the most solid fabric. Nobody is ever unsympathetic to fallen greatness if borne with simplicity and modesty, and so it was that when the Pease firm fell, everybody remembered how kindly, how genial, and how unpretentious a man Sir Joseph Pease had been in his old days of glory, and were tender to him in his ruin. There is always something noble and simple and resigned in the man or woman that has been brought up in the Quaker creed. However far they may get from their original moorings, the fund of good sense and good feeling with which they start is always left. And so it was that Sir Joseph Pease was able to descend with so much dignity from wealth to poverty.

The Earl of Durham, whose friends have been lately congratulating him on his forty-eighth birthday, is, as most people are aware, a twin with the eldest of his eight brothers. Mr. Frederick Lambton, the well-known M. P. for South-east Durham. Lord Malmesbury, owner of Heron Court and many acres in pleasant Hampshire, is also the elder of twins; and so is Sir Frederick Johnstone, eighth baronet, and husband of one of the four living Countesses of Wilton. It is a singular reflection, in such cases, how narrow a margin differentiates, by our existing laws of inheritance, the luckly possessors of titles, country seats, and broad lands from their comparatively insignificant younger brothers.

Lord Durham is one of the little band of peer mayors who followed the example first set by Lord Bute at Cardiff, and served as chief magistrate of Durham a few years ago. Lambton Castle, his seat in his titular country, is finely placed on high ground above the river Wear. It was designed by Bonomi, a once famous Italian architect; and a curious fact about it is that some fifty years ago it was all but ruined by the sudden sinking of the ground under it owing to a disused coal mine, whose very existence had been forgotten for centuries. However, the mine was bricked up, and the castle—which contains some fine and interesting portraits—was entirely restored in 1895.

For some years past Lord Durham has spent the autumn at Glendoe Lodge, near Fort Augustus, in one of the most beautiful spots of the Northern Highlands. It stands on a high wooded eminence above the largest fresh-water loch in Scotland, in whose steel-blue expanse are reflected the purple hills and the feathery masses of birchwood which fringe its shores. The towering hills of Glengarry close the skyline, and in the foreground, at the loch, rise from green lawns the Gothic towers and gables of the great Benedictine abbey of Fort Augustus, on the site of the grim old fort built to overawe the Highland clans two centuries ago.

On only one occasion had I the pleasure of speaking to the late Cardinal (writes my Anglican contributor), and readers would never guess where that interview took place. It was in a Quakers' Meeting House—the only time that I had even been in such a building, and probably the only time when the Cardinal found himself in such surroundings. The incident is perhaps worth recording as an instance of the catholicity and generosity of his views. It was at Manchester in the eighties when I was stopping with my old friend the late Dean Oakley. There was a meeting to be held to promote a treaty between England and the United States, to secure that they would never go to war for any cause without first resorting to arbitration. The Dean, if I remember right, was in the chair, and he invited me to accompany him to the place of meeting, which was the well panelled and comfortable Friends Meeting House. He said to me, "If you'll come I'll introduce you to the handsomest and most courteous man in all Lancashire." And so he did, for he introduced me to Herbert Vaughan, then Bishop of Salford.

Lady Spencer who at the time of writing is lying seriously ill at Spencer House, has for nearly fifty years been one of the most important and distinguished women in London Society. She was Miss Charlotte Seymour, daughter of Mr. Frederic Seymour, who was grandson to the first Lord Hertford, immortalised by Thackeray as the Marquis of Steyne. Her marriage with Lord Spencer took place in 1897, and has been among the happiest and most peaceful of unions. Lady Spencer was once a very beautiful woman, and has always maintained a fine presence and great dignity of bearing. In her young days she was known as "Spenser's Faery Queen." She studied dress, and rich costumes well became her, as did her splendid diamond tiara, arranged in the Grecian keypattern. In past years Spencer House was famed for its brilliant hospitalities, but of late few entertainments have been given the exception of dinners and an occasional political party.

Here is the boyhood of K. S. Ranjitsinhji in a nutshell, from a little book just published by Arrowsmith: Prince (Kumar-Shri) Ranjitsinhji, second son of Jiwansinhji, adopted son of his father's cousin, the late Sir Vibhaji Ranmalji, K.C.S.I., Jam of Navanagar, and nephew of H.H. Sir Pertab Singh, Maharajah of Idar, G.C.S.I., was born at Sarodar, province of Kathiawar, Gujerat, Bombay Presidency, on the 10th of September, 1872. He entered upon life under the happiest of auspices. As a scion of the great Rajpoot dynasty—the founders and fore runners of the Sikh nation—he could look back upon an ancestry whose traditions are second to none in the glorious annals of the ruling houses of India. The religion in which the young Kumar-Shri was born is of course, Hinduism, the wonderful creed which his forefathers and their millions of subjects have practised and upborne for thousands of years, and the tenets of which have formed the subject of centuries of arduous research and philosophical reasoning by the savants of all nations. The period of Ranjitsinhji's childhood calls for little comment or description, the time passing pretty much the same as it would in the case of any young prince of Ind. He was, however naturally of an ardent and romantic temperament, with not a little of the enthusiast in his character; and even during his earliest years it was apparent that the boy was imbued with some exceptional qualities of mind. The first few years of his life were passed by his family under the hospitable roof of his uncle, the late Rajah of Dhrangadhra.


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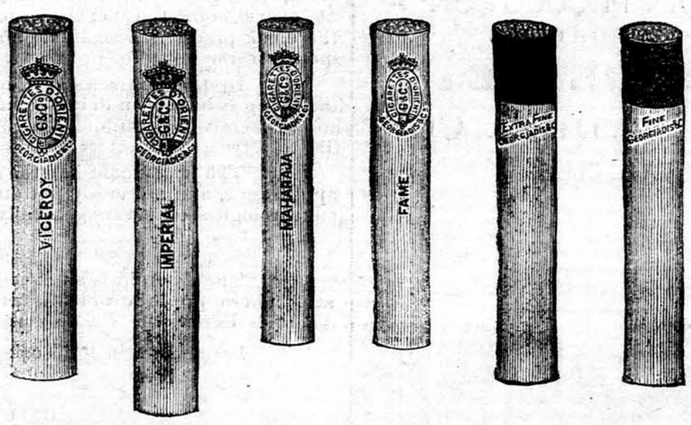


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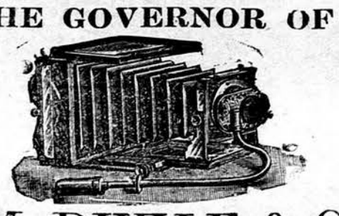

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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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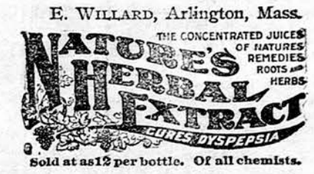


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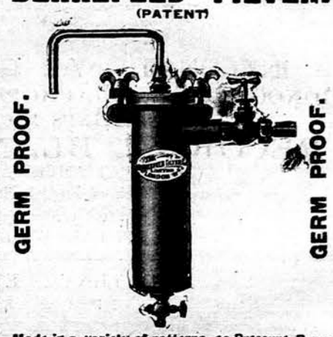


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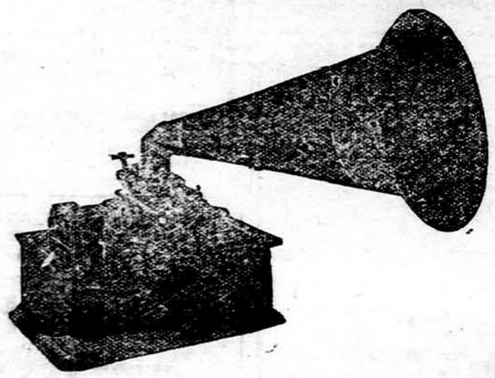

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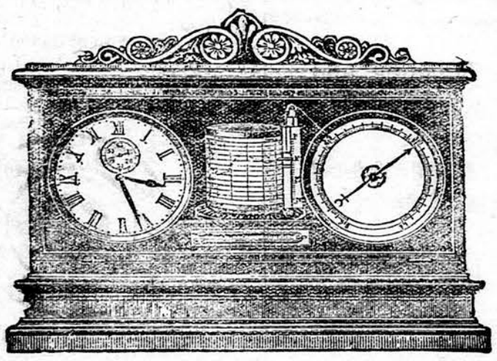

THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

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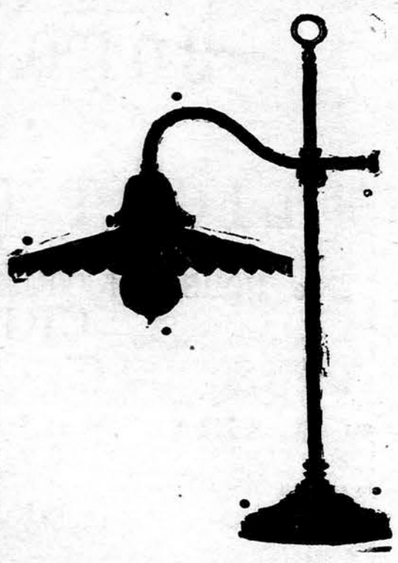

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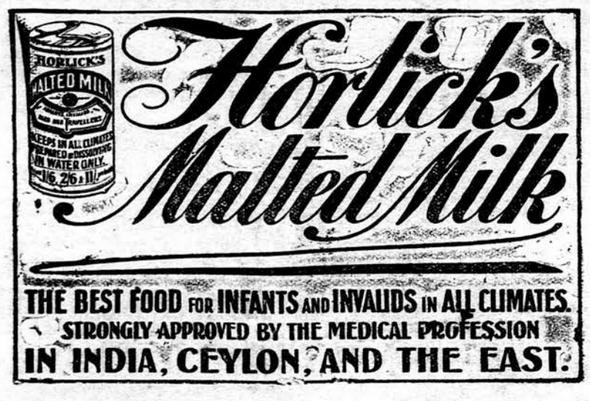


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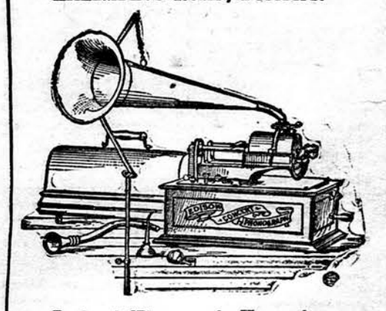

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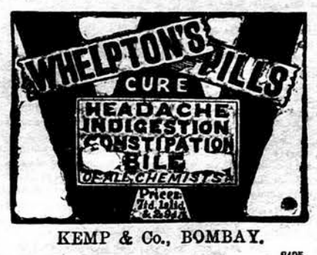


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